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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2880

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7 December 1983

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CLUB OF SAHEL OFFICIAL ON ORGANIZATION'S PLANS, SUCCESS

London WEST AFRICA in English 24 Oct 83 pp 2451-2453

[Anne de Lattre, director of the Secretariat of the Club du Sahel, interviewed by Howard Schissel; date, place not given]

[Text]

**Q:** Following the dark days of the Sahel drought (1968-72) organisations like CILSS (Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel) and the Club du Sahel prepared a series of documents analysing the Sahel's development dilemmas in terms of lagging food production, ecological deterioration, health and sanitary problems as well as structural economic shortcomings. It seems today that the downward trend in Sahelian economies has hardly been slowed down, much less reversed.

**A:** Your analysis is fairly perceptive for at the beginning of the 1980s there is reason for concern about the situation in the Sahel. Let's not lose sight of the fact that the Sahel is not a "basket case" from the development point of view for it boasts both the material and human resources to feed its population and provide it with a decent standard of living. It is quite right to say that none of the basic problems analysed in the mid-1970s in CILSS and Club du Sahel documents have yet to be solved. If it is not realistic to expect such profound problems to be resolved in less than a decade, it is more troubling to note that none of the unfavourable trends identified have begun to be reversed. For example, food output is climbing slower than population growth. With food production stagnating, migration into the towns is speeding up and dependence on cereal imports is being exacerbated. Food production still remains highly vulnerable to the vagaries of the Sahelian climate and in some regions soil fertility is declining. The livestock sector is not yet on the path to

modernisation. Deforestation and desertification is, unfortunately, making progress in large areas of the Sahel.

These phenomena are symptoms of a common malaise: the Sahelians have not managed to work out and effectively introduce a system allowing a more intensive utilisation of land and labour. Added to this, the evolution of the world economic system has been highly unfavourable for the Sahel: terms of trade have deteriorated, foreign debt has dangerously grown and many face stiff balance of payment problems.

**Q:** What changes have you witnessed among Sahelians themselves over the past decade in relation to their region's economic difficulties?

**A:** There has been a slow mutation. The international economic crisis has made Sahelians much more conscious of their extremely vulnerable and precarious position. Sahelians have also come to realise that in order to upgrade the agricultural sector it is essential to have the co-operation of the farming population. Most countries have started to boost the official paid farmers for their cereal crops. Moreover, officials understand that the mechanisms they have set up for trading cereals are inefficient, but a new system has yet to be implanted. Needless to say, such a system would require courageous political decisions concerning economic priorities to be followed.

**Q:** With drought and famine ravaging this year the Horn of Africa and the southern part of the continent as well as dramatic events in other parts of the Third World



can it be said that the Sahel has become less of a priority for the international community.

A: I do not believe so. If we look at international aid commitments we see that in the 1980-82 period the average was close to \$1.7bn. We still do not know what the results for 1983 will be. It may drop to some extent, but not because the Sahel has become a sort of "backburner" for the international community. Donors are embarrassed for the aid they have allotted has not produced the results expected and there might be a tendency to slow down the flow in order to have some time to make some reassessment.

Q: Since the 1960s the amount of food grains imported into the Sahel has jumped four-fold to an average of 800,000 tonnes a year. Can this alarming trend be reversed?

A: Yes, under certain conditions. Above all, Sahel governments have to give a clear priority to the development of their rural economies. The essential thing is to insist on gains in productivity. This means that farmers' needs must be met in priority: seeds, fertilisers, tools, technical assistance as well as an amelioration of life in the countryside with schools, health care and other government services.

Q: Under these conditions is food self-sufficiency still a realistic goal for the Sahel?

A: Perfectly so if Sahelians give up asking for large amounts of food aid and limit commercial imports of basic foodstuffs which compete with their own agriculture. A corollary is the improvement of their own cereal policies. Inevitably there will have to be a trade-off on upgrading life in the countryside and in the cities. The towns are relatively well organised with trade unions and they can put serious pressure on governments. The farmers up to now have not been well organised so they cannot make their influence felt in the right place.

Let's not forget either that food self-sufficiency in the Sahel must be perceived on the regional level. Countries like Mauritania or Niger will never be able to fully cover their needs. But a surplus on the regional scale can furnish them with most of the cereals they require.

Q: Why is such a small share of international aid channelled into such a vital area as rain-fed cereal production?

A: Between 1975 and 1981, three times more aid was allotted to irrigated than rain-fed cereal crops. Thus, the Sahel received approximately 60 times more in-

ternational aid per tonne of irrigated cereals than rain-fed cereals. In other terms, less than 4.5 per cent of total aid flows have been for rain-fed cereals which supply up to 95 per cent of the cereals consumed.

The principal reason explaining this state of affairs is that rain-fed agricultural projects are difficult ones, for you cannot go in with bulldozers, dams and sophisticated irrigation systems. Instead, you have to deal with a large mass of people spread over a vast area. Donors are not equipped to supervise such projects. Furthermore, donors have the impression that most of the projects in rain-fed agriculture are condemned to failure given the inadequate cereals policies in the Sahel.

Q: Is the international community better equipped at present to come to grips with a new food emergency in the Sahel?

A: The monitoring system is much more advanced than in the 1960s, so I do not think that the situation could deteriorate to the point of famine without a strong reaction taking place. The international community has a greater experience than 10 years ago in meeting such food problems. However, the best bet to preventing such a situation from developing is upgrading agricultural productivity in the Sahel.

Q: Are you satisfied with the progress made against deforestation?

A: No, but in the 1970s we started practically from scratch. We have convinced donors to pay more attention to this important question. Last year, for instance, they earmarked some \$45m. for reforestation.

Projects have not had the results we expected. The "green belts" planted around the major cities cost a lot of money: \$2,000 to \$3,000 a hectare. Moreover, we have only limited experience in arid area forestry. Results have been disappointing in village plantations. It has not been possible to enlist the participation of the population in the rural areas for a number of reasons.

The projected increase in the Sahel population from 30m. in 1980 to around 50m. by the end of the century will, if present trends continue, both augment the demand for wood and arable farm land and pastureland. The areas affected by a wood shortage will expand as will zones of deforestation. All this risks to further upset the fragile economic balance in the Sahel.

Q: Can the decline of traditional animal husbandry be stemmed?

A: Average meat consumption in the



Sahel has steadily fallen, while cattle exports to the coastal states have been diminishing. The factors conditioning livestock trends are largely similar to those operating in the domain of cereals; urban dwellers require supplies which can no longer be furnished by traditional methods and this increases the reliance on imports. Likewise, Sahelian governments have not accorded enough attention to the upgrading of animal husbandry techniques.

Some experts have suggested the massive introduction of modern livestock raising methods. This probably would not work for modern ranching is expensive and the Sahel, we must not forget, is not Texas. The solution lies in assisting the herdsmen in every possible way.

**Q:** One of the key themes popularised in recent years by the Club du Sahel has been the need to control recurrent expenditures on development projects. Yet a third of all development aid must be spent to simply keep the Sahelian state machinery functioning.

**A:** Projects were launched in the past with little attention paid to the question of recurrent expenditures and the burden they entailed for Sahelian administrations. After a certain period donors reckoned that their responsibilities were terminated and they pulled out. This resulted in the failure of many projects as the Sahelians were unable to meet recurrent costs. Thus, for every new hectare brought under irrigation, one went out of production.

A change has taken place. Governments now when they request project aid take maintenance into account. Donors, who previously did not calculate recurrent costs generated by their projects, are now looking very closely at this question.

**Q:** In 1981 public development aid for each Sahelian totalled \$44, against \$20 per

capita for the rest of sub-Saharan Africa and \$9 in Asia. Is there not a danger that the Sahel is becoming over-dependent on foreign aid?

**A:** The Sahel is a poor region and it needs assistance. You should not draw the conclusion that aid for the Sahel should be cut back. Aid must, in fact, be conceived in a different manner. It is certainly true that Sahelians have become dependent and used to foreign aid and sometimes are not looking hard enough at possibilities of doing things at a lower cost.

**Q:** The Club du Sahel is now suggesting that it is time to act differently. What are the principal points you are going to advance at the forthcoming Brussels Conference?

**A:** Food strategy will be at the centre of the debates to take place in Brussels, with emphasis squarely placed on productivity. CILSS and the Club du Sahel can no longer just merely seek food self-sufficiency and limit themselves to analyses and proposals for sectoral action. The need is increasingly being felt for an overall economic framework. Moreover, a more systems-oriented approach is needed to deal with the Sahel's problems. These are aspects of a more general approach to the problems of the Sahel which we are hoping to include in a renewed idea of a "contract". Contracts between a government and the international community offers an interesting scope for the future. This course of action presupposes that national contracts are not drawn up independently: the Sahel's problems are mostly regional in nature and it is evident that they can only be solved on the regional scale. It remains to be seen if the Sahel and the international community can measure up to this challenge in years to come.

## BRIEFS

DECREE ON ISSUING EXIT VISAS--The minister of state security, Colonel Juliao Mateus Paulo Dino Matross, has signed a decree establishing the basis for issuing exist visas to Angolan nationals for holidays. The decree states that Angolans will have to show proof of (?their professional skills) in the case of workers or people who are economically dependent. Criminal certificates and military registration cards will have to be produced by Angolan nationals under 35 years of age. Angolan citizens who operate their own businesses will have to present tax payment certificates showing the industrial tax was paid in full or certificates showing payment of their business income tax. As for those who are employed, they will have to present employment cards issued to them by the employing agencies. Domestic servants and students who are economically dependent will have to present identity cards issued to them by the residential area commissions proving their status. The exit visa will be stamped in the passport and signed by the director of the Angolan Air Transport Enterprises, or his deputy, or an official of the department. [Text] [ME151951 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 13 Nov 83]

CSO: 3442/53

## ESTABLISHMENT OF CEEAC HAILED AS MAJOR EVENT

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French No 719, 22 Oct 83 pp 1, 2

[Editorial: "We Salute the Economic Community of Central African States"]

[Text] Faithful to its policy of dialogue, good neighborliness and cooperation on the basis of mutual interest, Congo has joined with other countries in the sub-region in establishing the Economic Community of Central African States (CEEAC). The relevant treaty has been initiated. It was a step not lightly taken.

It is a major event, one which was awaited by all of Africa, and particularly by the central African states. The latter have every right to congratulate themselves on this happy occasion, which is the result of the political determination of our heads of state to provide our peoples with the economic leverage needed for our gradual economic liberation.

Among the notable consequences of colonialism were the Balkanization of Africa and the extraversion of our dependent and fragile economies. The results--politically, economically and socially--have been tragic. Our peoples have borne the costs, while imperialism has fattened itself on the profits.

We have to pull ourselves together, pull down the barriers of narrow-minded chauvinism and blind protectionism. Indeed, that is one of the principal objectives of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), which as we know advocates the creation of large economic communities.

The Peoples Republic of the Congo has never tried to go against that political decision. Quite to the contrary, our country has worked tirelessly in various working committees to reach the point of seeing its efforts rewarded by the signing of the CEEAC treaty.

It is a victory we salute. In fact, we recall that for a very long time certain slick characters pointed to the disparities within the region as proof that it would be impossible to lay the foundations for an economic community in central Africa. Now the naysayers have been proven wrong. The disparities have been reconciled and harmonized. This mosaic of states, peoples, languages, civilizations, currencies, etc. which makes up central Africa is in truth a source of mutual enrichment.

CEEAC, a new institution, is proof that Africa can reconcile its own internal contradictions and those imposed on it by imperialism. By this fact, CEEAC becomes an important link in a chain which is being forged....

Yesterday, as the OAU had hoped, the Economic Community of West African States (CEDEAO) was created. Today has seen the birth of the CEEAC.

Tomorrow other economic communities will spring up in other regions of the continent. And so, hand in hand, we will establish free circulation of people and goods. In this way we will bring our strengths and weaknesses together to realize the economic integration of Africa.

9516

CSO: 3419/121

# RESULTS OF 21 OCTOBER CABINET MEETING NOTED

Brazzaville MWETI in French 22 Oct 83 p 3

[Excerpt] The Council of Ministers, under the chairmanship of Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the Central Committee, president of the Republic, head of state, president of the Council of Ministers, met Friday 21 October 1983 from 0900 to 1200 hours in the meeting hall of Peoples Palace.

In his opening remarks the Comrade President sternly reminded those in attendance of the recent events of SUCO [Sugar Company of the Congo] and drew the attention of the heads of the ministerial departments responsible for state-owned enterprises to the need for them to take steps to put an end to laxity, irresponsibility and poor management methods which have been observed in the state-owned enterprises.

Turning to the items on the agenda, the Council heard a presentation by the minister of water and forestry and discussed the question of establishing a wood production and processing complex. It was decided to divide the project into two phases: first of all, to maximize profits at the Betou production unit; then to establish a branch at Brazzaville, after evaluating the performance of the Betou unit. Detailed instructions have been issued for the preparation of a complete study on the first phase, a study which is supposed to be submitted to the government by the end of 1983.

Next, the Council took up the question of financing the rehabilitation of PLACONGO [expansion unknown]. It reaffirmed the necessity of saving that production unit and issued directives for appropriate financing of the rehabilitation to be arranged.

After hearing a presentation by the minister of justice, the Council examined and adopted a proposed law providing for reorganization of legal aid and a proposed decree dealing with implementation of Articles 8, 31 and 251 of the Code of Civil, Commercial, Administrative and Financial Procedure on the "consignation" [translation unknown] of a provision covering the costs of proceedings.

Continuing down its agenda, the Council adopted a proposed decree implementing Law No 21/80 of 10 October 1980 elaborating on Article 18 of the Constitution, which deals with freedom of conscience and religion in the Peoples Republic of the

Congo. The text prescribes the administrative formalities for establishing a religious organization or opening a house of worship or religious education in the Peoples Republic of the Congo.

The Council next examined the dossier related to the sale of state-owned vehicles in 1979. It decided to retrocede to the enterprises an amount appropriate to compensate them for their rights as proprietors of the vehicles that were sold. The Comrade President had this to say about the question: "The vehicles which were purchased in an irregular manner by the enterprises and which were recently seized will not be returned. It is unacceptable for the regulations to be constantly perverted." He issued a series of guidelines for correct utilization of the vehicles. The Council then considered a report from the minister of transport and civil aviation and adopted a proposed law proclaiming the adherence of the Peoples Republic of the Congo to the convention institutionalizing the Ministerial Conference of West and Central African States on Maritime Transport. It also adopted a proposed statute approving the loan agreement for 574 million francs for extension of the Port of Ouesso.

9516

CSO: 3419/121



BEI GRANTS LOAN OF FOUR MILLION ECUS TO BNDC

Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI in French 25 Oct 33 p 5

[Text] The European Investment Bank (BEI), a financial institution of the European Community which provides long-term financing, has granted a loan amounting to 4 million ECU [European Currency Units], or Fr CFA 1.3 billion, to the Congo National Development Bank (BNDC).

This loan will go toward financing of small and medium-sized investments in the industrial, agro-industrial, mining and tourist sectors of the Peoples Republic of Congo, according to a communique released by the BEI in Luxembourg.

The loan is an outgrowth of the Lome II convention. It is a 12-year loan bearing interest at 7.5 percent, taking into account the interest rebate provided by the European Development Fund [EDF]; the specific projects which will be financed out of the proceeds of this loan will be decided conjointly with the BEI.

Created in 1961, the BNDC is owned jointly by the Central Bank of African States, the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation (CCCE), and the Congolese Government, which is the majority shareholder.

In recent years it has devoted its resources to small and medium-sized industrial ventures. The BEI's assistance will help it increase its long-term resources and intensify its activity.

9516

CSO: 3419/121

## LOW-COST HOUSES BUILT

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 27 Oct 83 pp 1, 3

[Text] A total of 1,210 low-cost houses were built between 1982 and 1983 in the capital and urban centres in different parts of the country under the self-help housing programme, it was revealed here yesterday.

The public relations office of the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing, reported that 580 of the houses were built in the capital city, in order to ease the problem of families in the low-income bracket. The office said that another 442 low-cost houses were constructed in different towns including Nazareth, Akaki, Awassa, Shashamane and Dilla. Except for the houses built in Addis Ababa, the regional projects were financed through a grant from the European Economic Community (EEC).

The office gave a break-down of the low-cost houses built in the different towns. The housing project in Nazareth was launched in 1979 and 210 houses were completed by 1982. The other towns include Akaki--100, Awassa--120, Shashamane--96 and Dilla--104. Also built under EEC grant and partially completed are a total of 438 low-cost houses in Dire Dawa--230, Debre Zeit--108 and Dessie--100. The construction of 110 additional low-cost houses is under-way in Komboltcha, Wollo region and are expected to be completed by 1984.

The public relations office indicated that the self-help housing scheme is a programme designed to assist persons in the 127-182 birr monthly income bracket. This is done by organizing them in housing associations, comprising at least 20 members. The Ministry of Urban Development and Housing provides the land for building the houses in addition to extending technical and consultancy services. These include the designs for the houses, site plan, supervision and organizing the associations themselves.

The public relations office revealed that the associations are granted long-term loans at low interest rate for building the houses. The office stressed that the self-help housing schemes have so far proved successful because members of the association actively participate in the construction work. It added that as a result of this construction, costs are reduced considerably. The use of locally available raw materials is the other advantage.

DEBRE TABOR PROVINCE REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENT

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 28 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] DEBRE TABORE (ENA)--Debre Tabor, one of the provinces of Gondar region is making impressive strides in all aspects of economic, political and social development thereby changing the life of the inhabitants.

There is a remarkable contrast between pre- and post revolution periods in education, health, and other social services. From a mere nominal presence of public facilities in the past, services have been highly increased today to meet the demand of a lot of people.

With a population of 646,735, Debre Tabor is predominantly an agricultural area. But its tourism potential is also highly promising with rare wildlife species, historic sites and renowned hot springs of curative qualities.

Formerly barely accessible, the four districts of the province are presently linked through surface roads, while telephone facilities have been installed in Farta, Fogera, Dera and Este.

The 300-km Woreta-Woldia road which runs through this province, has made Debre Tabor a prospective common centre for Wollo and Gondar regions and thus a hub for trade and other activities.

Schools and student population figures have steadily grown since the onset of the revolution reaching 91 and 25,342 respectively. A total of 411,319 adults have been freed from illiteracy in the province and 580 public reading rooms have been opened for fresh literates. The local people have raised 115,000 birr towards the literacy campaign.

In an endeavour to spread health services to the masses, the number of health institutions have increased from 7 to 30 since the upsurge of the popular revolution.

A hospital, a health centre and 23 clinics were made operational. Expanded medical and midwifery services were given to mothers and children.

A total of 68 health assistants are following medical courses at the Health Assistants' Training Centre within the premises of Debre Tabor Hospital.

A total of 52,891 youth organized under 272 basic associations are now exerting ceaseless effort to develop their knowledge of Marxist-Leninist ideology and enhance sports activity.

PMAC SECRETARY GENERAL ASSESSES DEVELOPMENT IN HARARGHE REGION

Visits Kat Exporters' Association

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 Oct 83 pp 1, 6

[Text] HARAR (ENA)--Comrade Fikre-Selassie Wogderess, PMAC Secretary-General, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and COPWE Executive Committee Member, visited development and social infrastructures in Dire Dawa on the second day of his visit to Hararghe region yesterday.

The inspection tour took Comrade Fikre-Selassie to the Dire Dawa Comprehensive Secondary School, the construction site of the Tchat Exporters' Association Complex, the regional branch of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC), the Dire Dawa Textile Factory and the Hararghe customs and excise office.

The PMAC Secretary-General was briefed on the activities of each of the facilities by high officials and made an inspection tour of the various sections of the facilities.

Comrade Fikre-Selassie first visited the school where over 3,000 students attend academic and vocational courses.

The PMAC Secretary-General next visited the building of the Tchat Exporters' Association, which is being constructed on an 18,000 square m. plot.

Comrade Wolle Chekol, Minister of Foreign Trade apprised Comrade Fikre-Selassie on the activities of the Associations of the Tchat Exporters, which functions under the supervision of the Ministry.

The 810-member Tchat Exporters' Association exports some 8,000 kgs of the product daily to the Republic of Djibouti. However, alternative enterprises such as small-scale industries in tailoring are also to be initiated, as Tchat trade has no guaranteed continuity.

At the regional RRC office, Comrade Fikre-Selassie listened to a detailed briefing on the Relief and Rehabilitation operation conducted by the office in favour of Ethiopians repatriated from Djibouti and Somalia, and the agricultural projects being undertaken by the Commission.

The briefings were given by Comrade Dawit Wolde-Ghiorgis, RRC Commissioner and COPWE Central Committee Member and by the Head of the Regional RRC Office.

According to the briefings given to PMAC Secretary-General, nearly 55,000 people are regular recipients of RRC assistance at Dewale, Mille, Aydera, Erer-Guta, Harewa, Feysa, Adigala, Shilile, Degahabur, Ilsemer, Sheik-Sherif, Kebri-Dehar, Kelafo, Harar, Warder, Gute and Gursum.

The relief consignments distributed among the beneficiaries in the region, included 16,616 quintals of grain given through the "food for work" programme, additional grain of 8,910 quintals, 52,286 cans of meat, 22,233 litres of oil, 11,828 pieces of blankets and 47,000 cakes of soap.

The Commission also runs agricultural schemes at Gode, Jijiga, Erer, Gewane and Amibbara settlement stations.

Before concluding his visit, Comrade Fikre-Selassie has been to the Dire-Dawa Textile Factory and the regional customs and excise office.

The PMAC Secretary-General visited, the new spinning section of the Factory and was given appraisal on the production services of the firm.

At the customs and excise office, Comrade Fikre-Selassie listened to briefings on control services of customs checkpoints and the size and kinds of contraband items intercepted. He also visited the rooms for confiscated items.

Accompanying Comrade Fikre-Selassie during the tour, were Comrade Teka Tulu, PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Central Committee Member, ministers, commissioners, COPWE Central Committee Members, Comrade Kassaye Aragaw, COPWE Central Committee Member and COPWE Representative for Hararghe region, Comrade Negussie Wolde-Michael, Chief Administrator of Hararghe and COPWE Central Committee Member.

Later in the day, Comrade Fikre-Selassie proceeded to the province of Dire Dawa-Issa-Gurgura and inspected the operation of control committees in this part of Hararghe region. He was also familiarized with their day-to-day activities and their achievements and problems.

The briefings at the provincial working people's control committee office were conducted by Comrades Asnake Mindesyl and Getachew Mesgina, chairmen of the regional and provincial working people's control committees, respectively.

According to briefings by Comrade Asnake, 19 basic control committees were established throughout the region, where 26 such groups are also operational in agricultural and industrial projects and government agencies and service oriented firms.

The Hararghe working people's control committee has discovered the embezzlement of 46,131,317 Birr of government, following thorough and persistent investigation, 1,877,467 Birr of the misappropriated money has been retrieved while an equally substantial amount of money is under judicial examination by appropriate courts.



A total of 610 confidential pieces of information on corruption have been received by the committee, of which 109 have already been forwarded to the court while another 501 are being scrutinized.

Comrade Asnake also spoke of the immediate tasks envisaged to be undertaken by the committee, including that of education on the objectives of the control system and constant evaluation of the committee's performance. Other tasks of the committee would be control of bureaucratic red tape, illegal trade and other practices prevalent in government offices.

The problems of the committee in carrying out its mandate were also reported to the PMAC Secretary-General

Comrade Getachew Misgina, speaking on the activities of the working people's control committee of the Dire Dawa-Issa-Gurgura province said that the office has so far received 338 indicators of which 298 are under scrutiny, three have been presented to the court and 30 have been closed.

He also pointed out that satisfactory results have been obtained in measures undertaken by the committee in co-operation with concerned establishments to curb the contraband trade, particularly in the export of live cattle.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Teka Tulu, PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Central Committee Member, ministers, commissioners, COPWE Central Committee members, as well as Comrade Kassaye Aragaw, COPWE Central Committee Member and COPWE Representative for the region, Comrade Negussie Wolde-Michael, Chief Administrator of the region and COPWE Central Committee Member, and other government officials.

#### Tours Development Projects

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 1 Nov 83 p 5

[Text] CODE (ENA)--Continuing his visit to Hararghe region, Comrade Fikre-Selassie Wogderess, PMAC Secretary General, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and COPWE Executive Committee member, yesterday toured development projects in Code province and gave work guidelines.

At the Code settlement project site, Comrade Fikre-Selassie was briefed on the political, economic and social activities underway in the province and on the settlement scheme itself by Comrade Tedla Asfaw, COPWE representative for the province and Comrade Yosef Sibhat, provincial representative of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC).

It was gathered from Comrade Tedla's report that 23 government agencies have been established in the province and are providing requisite services to the extent of its capacity and the objective situation in the area.

The people of the province have resumed normal life and have also been organized into associations, he said.



Comrade Tedla revealed that mass gathering have often been organised to raise the political consciousness of the masses and that Meskerem and Serto Ader publications have also been distributed through discussion forums and mass organizations.

The provincial COPWE representative gave a detailed account of the development ventures underway in the region as well as the problems encountered and expressed hope that COPWE and the Revolutionary Government would provide the requisite assistance to help tackle them.

The provincial RRC representative on his part gave briefing supported by charts about the Gode settlement scheme which includes five villages with 3,387 settlers. Representatives of the settlers also spoke on the occasion.

Comrade Fikre-Selassie later raised questions related to problems connected with the development project where the Revolutionary Government has made enormous expenditures. Comrade Dawit Wolde-Giorgis, Commissioner of the RRC and COPWE Central Committee member, and other officials provided explanations.

Comrade Fikre-Selassie later toured Jerer village, one of the settlement sites, and visited the office of the cooperative, clinic, school and residential units.

He also visited the Gode palace and hospital under repair as well as the provincial COPWE office.

At the end of his visit to the province, Comrade Fikre-Selassie noted that the Revolutionary Government will issue a policy decision on the overall situation in the province and urged all office bearing comrades in the area to continue making greater exertion.

He directed that the repair work on Gode palace and hospital be completed in the next four months.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Teka Tulu, PMAC Standing and COPWE Central Committee member, ministers, Commissioners, COPWE Central Committee members. Comrade Kassaye Aragaw, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE representative for the region, Comrade Negussie Wolde-Mikael, regional Chief Administrator of and COPWE Central Committee member.

Later in the day, Comrade Fikre-Selassie Wogderess, visited the eastern regions distribution centre of the Ethiopian Domestic Distribution Corporation (EDDC) situated in Dire Dawa.

Comrade Gebre-Igzabher Bekele, Manager of the centre gave an account of the activities of branch units under the centre and also about the commodities distributed within Dire Dawa-Issa-Gurgura province in 1975 E.C.

According to the Manager, the centre had planned to distribute goods valued at 48,210,000 birr but actually distributed items worth 46,279,000 birr.

The centre distributed the goods to peasants' associations, urban dwellers associations, and representative bodies of the Issa communities, HASIDA, and various government agencies.

Comrade Fikre-Selassie later visited the warehouse where goods worth 5.8 million birr have been stored.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Teka Tulu, PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Central Committee member, ministers, commissioners, COPWE Central Committee members, Comrade Kassaye Aragaw, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE representative for the region, Comrade Nigussie Wolde-Mikael, Chief Administrator of the region and COPWE Central Committee member.

#### Chairs Meeting

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 2 Nov 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] DIRE DAWA (ENA)--A meeting covering major issues concerning Hararghe region in particular and Revolutionary Ethiopia in general was held here yesterday under the chairmanship of Comrade Fikre-Selassie people's control committee dealt specifically with contraband and chat trade and the hazards of the chat plant, the Gode Settlement Project and problems submitted for discussion by the regional administration and COPWE committee offices.

At the outset of the meeting, Comrade Fikre-Selassie made a statement pointing out that he and his colleagues were able to have a deeper insight into the problems of the region in particular and in the country in general from their working tour of the region in the past few days. He proposed that the meeting discuss the problems of the region although, he added, they were complex and could not be resolved within a short time.

Comrade Kassaye Aragaw, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE representative for Hararghe region, addressed the meeting earlier in connection with chat trade and the dangers posed by it and pointed out that some of the problems facing the region could only be resolved within the context of tackling the problems facing the country as a whole. He stressed, however, that special attention should be paid to contraband and chat trade.

In his statement, Comrade Kassaye dwelt at length on the objective conditions in the region.

Later, the meeting held extensive discussions based on the introductory statement of Comrade Fikre-Selassie, the points raised by the representatives of the regional administration and the regional COPWE committee offices as well as the ideas gathered in the course of the working tour.

The participants of the meeting not only gave their views on the points raised but also forwarded suggestions on the basis of which decisions would be made.

Comrade Fikre-Selassie gave decisions on matters pertaining particularly to the region's development activi- [word illegible] assued the meeting that policy decisions would be taken on major issues following detailed and intensive study.

Comrade Fikre-Selassie also gave directive that a list be prepared of institutions in the region which require repair work so that appropriate action would be taken.

In his concluding remark, Comrade Fikre-Selassie appreciated the work of the regional administration and COPWE committee offices as well as government agencies and mass organisations and encouraged them to intensify their efforts.

Comrade Fikre-Selassie returned to Addis Ababa yesterday afternoon concluding his working visit to Hararghe region.

CSO: 3400/266

## ECONOMIC FLIGHT DESCRIBED; HIGH-LEVEL CORRUPTION REPORTED

Penang THE STAR in English 20 Oct 83 p 18

[Text]

ACCRA — Ghana, once the "pearl of West Africa," is reeling under an economic disaster and experts here are predicting the country will suffer serious food shortages in a few months' time.

Shops are empty — there is a shortage of maize meal, sugar, milk, butter and soap — and factories have almost ground to a halt as a result of missing spare parts.

In Accra, the average waiting time for a weekly ration of 16 litres of petrol is four days. Motorists sleep in their cars, for fear their tyres might be stolen, as they wait in long columns outside filling stations guarded by police and soldiers.

Out in the country, more and more people are being shot for stealing cassava roots or corn and in the capital a top official or doctor can at the most, buy a few kilogrammes of potatoes or rice, a few eggs and vegetables and dried fish from his monthly salary.

"We wonder every day how the people survive," moaned a Ghanaian doctor.

Ghana, which was taken over by Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings in September 1966, today looks like a plundered and demolished castle. The country's new leaders are obsessed with fear and the many storerooms and cashboxes of Ghana's previous rulers stand empty.

Rawlings is trying to maintain internal security by organising the ordinary folk into military groups and preaching "moral revival" and a "revolutionary spirit." His friends regard him as a "trustworthy man" but Ghana is moaning under his leadership and he is regarded as inexperienced and lacking in ability.

But observers say Rawlings is not corrupt like the

members of the Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC), high officials and officers.

"Once we had to write off 10 per-cent of our expenses for bribing — now it is 20 per-cent," says a local businessman. The country's churches are complaining of the dwindling morality.

The power behind the throne is said to be PNDC special adviser, Kojo Tsikata, who was trained in the Soviet Union. Many locals say he is connected with the recent mysterious death of three judges and one officer.

Ghana's universities were closed after student protest and lawyers or engineers have been intimidated with tax investigation procedures. Only the Christian churches are brave enough to criticise the regime while the opposition is placid; its hopes on regime opponents in Abidjan and London.

But the country's economic problems lie deeper. In the 60s and 70s billions were spent on ambitious industrial projects while agriculture was badly neglected. Farmers were paid very little for their produce with the result that the country's most important export product cocoa was smuggled abroad. Many farmers also stopped producing cocoa.

Ghana's annual cocoa export is today well under 200,000 tons — and still falling. In the 60s the country was still exporting 400,000 tons annually.

Despite Libyan aid and an unknown number of "advisers" from Tripoli the Ghanaians have been disappointed by Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi — Ghana is still waiting for US\$350 million (\$805 million) worth of oil from Libya which was promised to Accra on a credit basis. — DPA.

INDUSTRIAL, COMMUNITY TRIBUNALS TO CURB PILFERING, ABSENTEEISM

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 24 Oct 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Justice at the Grassroots"]

[Text]

**I**NDUSTRIAL and Community Tribunals are to be set up in workplaces and industrial establishments. The tribunals at the workplaces will try workers for offences such as stealing and pilfering from workplaces whilst the community tribunals will deal with persons who steal farm produce, and absent themselves from communal labour.

We see the establishment of the tribunals as a big leap forward in the decentralization of power and in bringing justice to the doorsteps of the people, an action which will go a long way to instil discipline in the society, especially at workplaces and at the community level.

The harm that is being done at workplaces as a result of pilfering is incalculable in monetary terms. Whilst some workers take away parts of major production machines, rendering them unserviceable others feed fat on the employers by continuously pilfering items entrusted to their care. The driver siphons and sells the petrol in the official vehicle and the clerk takes away stationery. A hospital worker does not see anything wrong with the drugs and equipment she carries home.

Nothing short of stern, punitive and deterrent sentences can stop these anti-society practices which arise from selfishness and greed. Industrial Tribunals are also a must to settle disputes arising out of disagreements over interpretation of

the Labour Act. These are the cases of unlawful dismissals and acts of victimization and intimidations.

At the village level, we find the tribunals as very necessary instruments of protecting the farmer from the parasites. The need for such a tribunal becomes very necessary when one looks back at the lean season this year when the actual producers of food items were deprived of the benefits of their sweat.

The tribunals will also solve, once and for always, the problem of how to deal with citizens who refuse to discharge their civic responsibility of taking part in communal activity aimed at promoting the people's living condition. No more will such cases be dragged endlessly before the law courts, resulting ultimately, in the imposition of paltry fines which made a mockery of the affair.

The Co-ordinator of Investigations, Vening and Public Tribunals, Mr Kwamena Ahwoi, who announced the decision to set up the tribunals did not give details.

Certainly such tribunals cannot, for reasons of financial and man-power constraints, be established in every workplace.

It is for the same reasons that the tribunals be given jurisdiction over specifically defined geographical areas to deal with cases arising out of those specified areas. The working population in any given area should be taken into account to avoid saddling a particular tribunal with the burden of having to handle many cases than it can cope with.

Again, in prescribing punishment for the offences, we also wish to submit that, in some cases, the value of stolen items should not be major determining factor for meting out sentences, but the industrial value. For instance, a worker steals some products worth C500 from his factory and another, a vital spare part worth C200 from a machine. On the face of it, the worker who steals products worth C500 deserves harsher punishment. But it is our view that this should not be necessarily the case. We contend that the absence of that part of the stolen machine could bring production in the establishment to a total halt until it is replaced.

Having regard to the community tribunals we also hold the view that to reduce the work load of the major price tribunals, especially those in the cities, and to expedite dispensation of justice, cases of minor trade offences and malpractices, such as selling of cigarettes above control prices and without approval of the PIB could be directed to the community tribunals.



## CHRONIC GFDC INSOLVENCY CREATES HARDSHIPS FOR FARMERS

### Farmers' Plight

Accra GHANAIAAN TIMES in English 15 Oct 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Running From Hunger"]

[Text] Clearly, lack of planning, foresight and initiative, have been the weakness of the Ghanaian administrator. In the field of agriculture, it is these weaknesses that continue to make the people hungry in the midst of plenty.

Isn't it a shame that in a country which is fighting to be self-sufficient in food production, there should be abundance of the farmers' produce, especially corn, a staple food of the nation, crying to be bought and stored?

About a month ago when it was reported that farmers in the Offinso and Mampong districts in Ashanti were selling tonnes of maize to middlemen below the government stipulated prices, and without any form of incentive, the Ghana Food Distribution Corporation, which was expected to come to the farmers' aid told the nation that they were unable to help because they had no money. From our investigations we have found out, to our dismay, that the plight of the Offinso and the Mampong farmers is not an isolated case.

Farmers in Sekyedumase, Kwamang, Beposo and Nsula in the Sekyere East, a leading maize producing district, are facing similar problems. After toiling day and night to produce enough for the people, they have literally become victims of their own greatness; they cannot find market for their produce. In the meantime, they cannot even get ordinary sacks to store the maize.

Again, there is a cry by farmers in Akomadan over a good yield of maize which, yet for financial reasons, the GFDC has been unable to buy. The most discouraging aspect in this particular case is that the officer in charge of the Akomadan GFDC depot has been accused of refusing to allow the farmers to keep their maize in the corporation's warehouse.

The story is the same in the northern part of the Volta Region.

Whilst we concede that the GFDC, like some other public corporations, will have their problems, we still hold them responsible for the plight of the farmers.

The fact is that if the corporation had projected properly, it would have had enough money to purchase all this surplus maize. To have failed to prepare well in advance to meet the exigencies of the main crop season is, to say the least, unpardonable, since it comes only a few months after the nation went through a period of near-starvation because of the drought and other natural hazards.

As a result of the corporation's inability to go to the aid of the farmers, some of the maize is getting rotten and farmers and consumers are the worst for it.

Meanwhile, it is a bonanza for the middlemen who have already taken advantage of an otherwise avoidable situation to buy the farmers' produce at far below the official prices. And one can well imagine how the middlemen would squeeze consumers during the coming lean season. We do not have to sit down unconcerned for this situation to persist.

Looking at the seriousness of the situation, it is our opinion that a national capital and labour intensive programme be launched.

In this connection, we call on the financial institutions to get involved. Secondly, we expect the PDCs and district councils in the affected areas to raise funds and mobilize the people to purchase and evacuate the maize for storage. If they need jute bags, the CMB must release some of their unserviceable bags to them.

As has been suggested elsewhere, if the GFDC cannot find money immediately to purchase the maize, the TUC must lend the corporation part of its millions of check-off cedis. This is one positive way the Congress can bring cheaper food to the workers.

We charge the Ministry of Agriculture to find a permanent solution to the chronic insolvency of the GFDC. In any case, since the GFDC has been operating, especially, as a buy-and-sell organization, what has happened to their revolving capital? Has it ran into debt? The people are entitled to know!

#### Money Owed to Farmers

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 18 Oct 83 p 8

[Article by J. B. Danquah]

[Text] The Ghana Food Distribution Corporation (GFDC) owes a number of farmers in the Afram Plains in the Eastern Region about ₵2.5 million for maize purchased in the area. This is in spite of earlier assurances to the farmers of prompt purchases and payment.

A spokesman for the farmers at Oworuboma in the Kwahu Tafo area told the "TIMES" in an interview that the situation had brought a lot of financial hardship on the farmers who were also finding it difficult to store the unbought maize.

The spokesman said they appreciated the long standing mutual understanding that had existed between the farmers and the GFDC but cautioned the corporation not to do anything to undermine that relationship.

Confirming the corporation's indebtedness to some of the farmers, Mr Yaw Kyei, the GFDC area manager, explained that though the corporation was facing difficulties financially, it had, so far, been able to pay for about C4 million worth of maize bought.

Mr Kyei noted that there was a bumper harvest of maize in the Afram Plains last season and the corporation could buy about 10,000 maxi-bags worth C18 million if it could raise the funds.

He gave the assurance, however, that efforts were being made to get money to pay for the purchases already made.

#### GFDC States Case

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 20 Oct 83 p 4

[Letter to the Editor by K. K. Sarpong, agricultural chairman, IMC]

[Text] The Interim Management Committee of the Ghana Food (Distribution) Corporation (GFDC) has taken note of a recent editorial (October 15, 1983) and a news story (Back page October 18, 1983) in the 'GHANAIAN TIMES' both of which insinuate the incapability of the corporation to handle the purchase of this season's maize crop and wishes to make a few comments.

First on the report of the corporation owing farmers in the Afram Plains, the I.M.C. would like to state categorically that it has never been the policy of the corporation to buy maize from farmers on credit.

The unfortunate situation where an area manager is flooded with more maize than the equivalent cash on hand creates a delay in payment which does not last more than a few days.

In the particular case of the farmers in the Afram Plains, arrangements had already been completed for adequate cash to be sent to the area manager when the 'GHANAIAN TIMES' report was published.

The I.M.C. wishes to emphasize that the corporation has been more than concerned about the fate of farmers who are willing to sell to the corporation.

And in reaction to the said 'GHANAIAN TIMES' editorial, the corporation wishes to stress that as a state corporation, expected to operate on sound commercial lines the GFDC has done all within its capability to raise funds to purchase large quantities of maize this season.

The corporation has to buy other food items apart from maize. Most of these food items have to be stored for long periods against the lean season. This

leaves the corporation with little or no revolving capital at any given time, as the impression may be in certain circles.

At the moment millions of cedis have been locked up as a result of the stock piling of maize.

The GFDC is currently stretching every nerve to gather additional funds to enable it to meet the current purchases.

We appreciate the concern of the press in drawing attention to problems whose solutions have occupied us for a long time.

CSO: 3400/284

## BRIEFS

EEC INCREASES AID--The European Economic Community (EEC) has decided to increase the amount available for Ghana under the Second Lome Convention (Lome II), by an additional 4.25 million dollars (approximately ECU 5 million). This amount brings her total allocation to 51 million dollars (ECU 60 million) to finance projects agreed between the government and the EEC. A press release issued by the EEC in Accra yesterday said in view of the country's economic and financial situation, and in line with the international trend to lighten the debt burden of developing countries most effected by the world recession, it had also decided to reduce the proportion of the above amount in the form of special loans from ECU 15.5 million to ECU seven million. This means that over 85 percent of the Lome II allocation would be in the form of outright grants. In addition, the release said, assistance was being provided to Ghana under the Stabex, emergency aid and food aid. The main emphasis of the Lome II programme is in the area of agriculture and rural development, and several projects have already started under the programme. Projects envisaged include the Aveyime livestock project, the Weiija irrigation scheme and the Prestea oil palm rehabilitation project. Studies are going on for integrated agricultural development projects in the Central and Greater Accra Regions. Similarly, proposals for a number of other projects are in an advanced state of preparation. The EEC is also giving assistance in other areas such as the construction of the Axim-Mpataba-Elubo Road, overseas and local training programmes, trade fair participation and technical assistance on the projects. [Text] [Accra CHANAIAN TIMES in English 21 Oct 83 pp 1, 3]

PRC HANDS OVER AFIFE--More than 816 hectares of land have been reclaimed in the Afife area since the Afife Irrigation Project was started three years ago. Besides 6,500 tons of paddy rice have been produced, and an average per hectare yield of four tons and 220 tons of high-yielding strains of rice seeds have been multiplied. This disclosure was contained in a statement issued after a ceremony in Accra last Wednesday at which the Secretary for Finance and Economic Planning, Dr Kwesi Botchwey, and the Chinese Ambassador to Ghana, Mr Jia Huaiji, signed the handing-over certificate of the Project of Agricultural Cooperation. Despite the severe drought experienced this year, the reservoir of the project had played its role and a still better harvest has been achieved, compared with that of the past two years. Both the Afife Irrigation Project and the Project of Agricultural Cooperation were constructed with the assistance from the People's Republic of China. The Afife project and the machinery and principal building materials for the agricultural project



were financed by the Chinese Government under a long-term and interest-free loan of 103,390,000 Chinese yuan to Ghana. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 21 Oct 83 pp 1, 3]

**RAWLINGS PRAISES MUSLIM FUNERALS**--The Chairman of the PNDC Flt.-Lt: Jerry John Rawlings yesterday praised the simplicity of muslim funerals, manifested in its lack of ostentation, and commended it for the consideration of other religious organizations in the country. Addressing the closing session of a two-day muslim conference in Accra, he queried: "how many of our elderly folk receive a bare minimum of care when they are no longer useful and productive assets to their families?" "Yet," he observed, "let them die, and their families will borrow, use up their savings and get into debt to put on a lavish show to prove to the community, how much they respected and loved the dead person. People who possessed one torn cover-cloth will be splendidly dressed in death and those who never owned a table or chair will have an expensive coffin." He urged Ghanaians to ask themselves whether the display of affluence would benefit the dead or enhance the prestige of the living. The Chairman pointed out that no revolution could ignore the religious beliefs of its people. He explained that though religion could be used to distract the attention of people from immediate social issues, it still formed an integral part of the existence of the people. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 20 Oct 83 pp 1, 3]

**WCC DONATES FOOD**--The World Council of Churches (WCC) in Geneva has donated 1,000 tonnes of food items worth 1.5 million dollars through the Christian Council of Ghana to be distributed among needy organizations in the country. The items included maize, rice, sugar, beans, flour, dried salted fish and corned beef. And yesterday, the Prisons Service received 30 percent of the items. Presenting the gift, Dr Spyridon Alevizakos, World Council of Churches' relief coordinator for Ghana, said the donation, the first phase of a relief project, would continue until the food situation in the country and the country's economy improved. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 19 Oct 83 p 3]

**KORLE-BU HOSPITAL FACES PROBLEMS**--The Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital, once regarded as the best in the country, has now lost that status because of shortage of equipment and medical personnel. For some time now, no major operation has been performed at the hospital because of shortage of oxygen. Patients on admission have been sleeping on the floor because of shortage of beds and mattresses. These are besides the acute shortage of doctors and other medical personnel. Dr O. K. Amoah, the hospital administrator, made these disclosures when the Greater Accra Regional Secretary, Nil Abeo Kyerekuanda IV, paid a familiarization visit to the hospital to acquaint himself with the problems facing the hospital. The hospital administrator appealed to the Government to take a critical look at the problems facing the hospital and provide lasting solutions to them. On his part, Mr John Bart-Plange, senior technologist at the Pathological Department, said at the moment, the Korle-Bu Mortuary was filled to capacity because of the refusal of relatives to claim their corpses. He said trolleys conveying dead bodies from the wards to the mortuary were all broken down and that had made the work more difficult. Mr Bart-Plange appealed

to the Government to provide the mortuary attendants with protective gloves and boots, which the hospital lacked at the moment, to enable them to go about their duties effectively. He said that the Korle-Bu Mortuary was catering for many corpses from the regions because almost all the mortuaries in the regions had broken down. The Regional Secretary assured the hospital administrator that he had taken serious note of the problems facing the hospital and would advise the Government on how best they could be solved. [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 18 Oct 83 p 31]

**RURAL BANKS ESTABLISHED**--The introduction of the concept of rural banking into the country is one of several attempts being made to correct the imbalances in the pattern of growth of the national economy. The rural banks are, therefore, meant to fill a vacuum that has existed over a long period in the credit administration of the country. Mr E. Asiedu Mante, a top official of the Bank of Ghana, said that at the opening of the Bosome Rural Bank at Akyem Swedru at the week-end. The bank is the 15th to be established in the Eastern Region and the 74th in the country. Mr Mante, who deputised for the Governor of Bank of Ghana, stressed that over the years, it had been observed that credit facilities for peasant farmers who produce the bulk of the nation's food had remained grossly inadequate. He stated that this anomalous trend, together with other factors, account for the precarious food situation the country has been experiencing. Mr Mante expressed the belief that by helping the rural communities who constitute about 70 per cent of the country's population to increase production and thereby raise their standard of living, a firm foundation would have been laid for increasing the general growth of the economy. Mr D. O. Agyekum, acting Eastern Regional Secretary, emphasized that the RDC alone cannot transform the country into a prosperous nation without the active participation of the masses. He, therefore, called on idlers in the society to change their lukewarm attitude and contribute to the revolutionary process. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 17 Oct 83 pp 1,5]

**FARMERS DEMAND HIGHER MAIZE PRICE**--THE Ghana Food Distribution Corporation (GFDC) at Wa in the Upper East Region is evacuating yam, beans and maize for storage against the lean season. The Corporation has already evacuated 3,119 kilograms of yam from farming communities to Wa and sold part of it to the public at ₵15 a kilogram. The Corporation, which is to purchase and store a set target of 15,000 bags of maize, has however run into trouble with peasant farmers who are demanding ₵2,000 for a bag of maize which they consider as a fair price instead of the government's approved price of ₵1,300. Maize, which is selling for not more than ₵2,000 a bag now, may sell well above ₵7,000 at the height of the lean season. Beans which the Corporation is purchasing at ₵6,000 a bag for storage is to be sold at ₵8,400 per bag during the lean season, according to the Corporation's workers. These were disclosed at the Upper West Regional Secretary, Mr Joseph Y. Chireh by workers of the GFDC at Wa when he inspected foodstuffs at the Corporation's warehouse yesterday. He advised them to rely on local PDC's in the farming areas to assist them to purchase cereals for storage. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 15 Oct 83 p 4]

CSO: 3400/203

## SOVIET COOPERATION IN PUBLIC HEALTH SECTOR

Conakry HOROYA in French No 2980, 13 Aug 83 p 47

[Text] The cooperation between the USSR and Guinea in the public health sector is an important part of their relations, which are evolving dynamically, according to a recent statement made to the APN [expansion unknown] by Guennadi Orlov, vice-minister of the public health service of the USSR.

For several years, Soviet physicians have lent their assistance to Guinea, whose national public health system at the time when the country gained its independence had to begin virtually at the zero level, prescribing new and much broader measures, especially since the members of the Guinean government from the date of its independence have set for themselves the objective of placing medical aid within the reach of the entire population, of all categories of urban and rural workers. The practical solution of this problem has made the instruction of Guinean medical cadres a matter of prime importance.

Taking into account the desire expressed by Guinea, the Ministry of Public Health of the USSR has assisted in the creation of the School of Medicine and Pharmacology at the IPCAN [Gamal Abdul Nasser Polytechnic Institute] and has given special attention to the project of providing appropriate laboratories and has supplied them with complete equipment. Soviet specialists are teaching on these faculties.

It should be pointed out as well that there are close scientific contacts between the Polytechnic Institute of Conakry and the first Institute of Medicine in Moscow, the largest center for the training of medical cadres in the USSR. These are contacts which are conducted within the framework of the sponsorship agreement on cooperation and assistance.

In recalling Soviet-Guinean cooperation in the public health sector, Guennadi Orlov mentioned the microbiology and virology laboratory of Kindia, which just celebrated its fifth anniversary.

The laboratory in question has as its major task the conducting of research in the areas of diagnostics, prophylaxis and the fight against serious infectious diseases and in the training of Guinean specialists in medical

microbiology and virology. The results of the work of this laboratory are important not only for Guinea, but for other regions of the continent as well.

The constant exchange of experiments between the laboratory at Kindia and the pilot research centers of the USSR that are working along similar lines and of which the Institute for Viral Poliomyelitis and Encephalitis is a part, is one of the principal factors that will contribute to the success of the work done by the Soviet and Guinean researchers. The Guinean collaborators of the laboratory frequently spend a training period at the above institutes.

Although the activity of the Kindia laboratory is directed mainly toward research, it gives quite evident medical assistance of a practical nature to the population. During the past five years, the laboratory clinic has made recommendations relative to the treatment of thousands of patients.

In conclusion, Guennadi Orlov said that he is convinced that, in the future, Soviet-Guinean cooperation in the public health sector will develop as rapidly as at present. The policy of the USSR and Guinea and that of their parties, whose aim is to improve the well-being of the people by all possible means and to develop the medical aid system, serves as a secure basis for such cooperation.

8089

CSO: 3419/86

**PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED ON COOPERATION WITH PORTUGAL, FRANCE**

**Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Oct 83 p 9**

**[Interview with Joao Bernardo Vieira, president of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, by Daniel Riberia of JORNAL DE ANGOLA, in Vittel, on the occasion of the Tenth Franco-African Summit, date not specified]**

**[Text] "Trilateral Guinea-Bissau-French-Portuguese cooperation is moving forward; President Mitterrand has already discussed this matter with President Eanes and we also have done so," Joao Bernardo Vieira, president of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, told O JORNAL DE ANGOLA in an interview he granted in Vittel, where he headed a large delegation from his country to the Tenth Franco-African Summit. In the interview, Nino Vieira also discussed the recent purges of various Guinea-Bissau personalities and the cooperation between Guinea-Bissau and Portugal, which he considers quite good and which "need not be discussed." Joao Bernardo Vieira will visit Angola officially in December.**

**[Question] Mr President, for the first time, Guinea-Bissau took part in the Tenth Franco-African Summit as an active member. What importance do you attach to this meeting and why was there such a high-level Guinea-Bissau delegation?**

**[Answer] We think this summit is reason enough since the participating countries can, in some way, agree on a position on the political and economic situation in Africa and our respective countries. Our first high-level participation will enable us to have a more regular exchange and more permanent contact with the African countries with which we would meet only irregularly, like the Francophone and Anglophone countries.**

**Moreover, important topics were discussed.**

**In my opinion, the most important topic was the discussion on the independence of Namibia since we think France has an important role to play in solving this problem as part of the western contact group to promote negotiations. Chad was also discussed and our position is that a solution should be negotiated between the parties in conflict, between former President Goukouni Ouedei and**



President Habre; we believe that the internationalization of the conflict is not a solution. Although the Western Sahara was not discussed in depth like the other topics, we think the SDAR [Saharan Democratic Arab Republic] must make some concessions so that the next OAU summit can be held because an attempt can be made there to solve the problem.

#### Cooperation Advances

[Question] At what stage is bilateral cooperation between France and Guinea-Bissau? It is said to have been greatly increased.

[Answer] Guinea-Bissau and France have in recent years cooperated extensively in various fields. France has financed phosphate prospecting in our country (where it invested around 8 million French francs), there is the cotton project in eastern Guinea-Bissau, plus additional aid for our development including some financing to meet our balance of payments.

France is also willing to help us with health matters, with the reorganization of our armed forces and with the supplying of means of transportation for the armed forces.

[Question] Is cooperation with Portugal also progressing?

[Answer] We do not need to talk about Portugal since cooperation is quite extensive and other possibilities of enlargement will be studied during my visit to Portugal in December. In addition, a group of businessmen, accompanied in principle of Minister Almeida Santos, will come to Guinea-Bissau shortly to discuss ways we can work together better to develop our country.

[Question] There will soon be a round table in Lisbon on the economy of Guinea-Bissau. Specifically, what is the purpose of this round table?

[Answer] Above all, it will be to discuss our 4-year development plan and present our needs, primarily financial needs. Later, in February, there will be another round table in Geneva on economic matters and the development of certain productive sectors, like agriculture, forestry, energy and industry.

[Question] According to my information, various international figures will take part in the Lisbon round table.

[Answer] Yes, Portuguese, French, Swedish, Dutch, German and even American experts will participate.

[Question] Recently there has been talk of trilateral cooperation (Guinea-Bissau-Portugal and France) where France would provide technology and financing and Portugal, the manpower and specialized technicians. Does this idea in fact exist and is it being discussed?

[Answer] Yes and I think it is moving forward. When I went to France for the first time, President Mitterrand stressed this point; he had even discussed this matter with President Eanes. We also discussed it with the Portuguese president.

From our point of view, this kind of cooperation is very effective since France can utilize her technology and Portugal, technicians who will greatly speed up the work; the people of Guinea-Bissau understand the Portuguese better for a number of reasons such as we speak the same language.

**Summit of Portuguese-Speaking Countries: Answer in December**

[Question] Do you think it useful to hold a regular summit of Portuguese-speaking countries with Portugal participating?

[Answer] It would be useful. The summit of Portuguese-speaking nations of Africa will be held in Bissau from 13 to 15 December 1983. Portugal asked to participate but since we, the African countries, could not agree, we will only be able to give a fuller answer after this summit. Until now, we only had contacts individually. We think that in December we can take a joint, definitive position on this matter.

**Purges? "Corruption"**

[Question] Recently, there were major ministerial shake ups in the government of Guinea-Bissau and some ministers were dismissed....

[Answer] There was a government shake up because we ascertained some digressions from our principles, some ministers had been involved in, or linked to, corruption. The embezzlements were confirmed by A, then B and the ministers dismissed.

[Question] During this Franco-African Summit, there was a telex stating that the PAIGC Central Committee had purged several political figures who were accused of "treason" according to the telex.

[Answer] That was another matter, as that of the former health minister, who was expelled from the party, and of the former foreign affairs minister who, because of immunity, could not be tried--he was suspended for a year from all political and party activities and later he can be brought to trial.

[Question] Why were these sanctions applied?

[Answer] The main reason was embezzlement.

**Relations With Cape Verde Are Improving**

[Question] How are Guinea-Bissau's relations with Cape Verde?

[Answer] They are improving. Since the meeting in Maputo, delegations have gone back and forth and a summit of five last year in Cape Verde provided additional contact between our two countries. The existing contention is being resolved gradually. A delegation from Cape Verde was in Guinea-Bissau and we hope that another will come, just as we are preparing to go to Cape Verde. In this way, we are discussing our differences about some expenses and the problems about the shipping company of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde. All this is being studied to reach a solution.

COFFEE, COCOA, COTTON, CORN PRICE HIKES REPORTED

Abidjan FRATERNITÉ MATIN in French 18 Oct 83 p 28

[Text] There was a meeting of the Council of Ministers yesterday morning starting at 10 o'clock, presided over by the chief of state, His Excellency President Félix Houphouët-Boigny. In view of the seriousness of the problem, the meeting of the Council of Ministers was completely given over to setting prices for the campaigns of the principal agricultural products.

And so, after a talk by the minister of agriculture, the president of the republic (1) authorized the minister of agriculture to close the 1982-1983 cocoa campaign on 17 Oct 83, and (2) to close the 1982-1983 coffee campaign on 17 Oct 83.

The president of the republic then made two decrees bearing on opening the 1983-1984 cocoa campaign on 17 Oct 83; in the same decree, the government, for the new campaign, set the purchase price for the producer of a kilo of beans, in the field, which rises from 300F to 350 francs CFA.

A second decree set the opening date for the 1983-1984 coffee campaign on 17 Oct 83.

In the same decree, the government set the new price of a kilo of coffee berry at 175 CFA francs (it was 150 F).

These measures, whose breadth, despite the uncertainty of the market, translates the will of the president of the republic, the president of the party, should be considered as a catch-up for the loss of purchasing power of the farmers in the forest areas, but they likewise noticeably improve the purchasing power compared to the 1982-1983 campaign.

After coffee and cocoa, during the course of the same meeting, the president of the republic, acting on a communication from the minister of agriculture, authorized the latter to confirm the closing date of the 1982-1983 cotton campaign on 1 Jun 83.

The president of the republic then made a decree bearing on opening the 1983-1984 cotton campaign on 20 Oct 83. In this same decree, it was decided to set cotton prices for the 1983-1984 campaign as follows: 100 francs CFA

for white allen cotton, sorted (it was 80 F); and 90 francs CFA for unsorted allen cotton and for yellow allen cotton (it was 70 F).

In view of the increase in production on the one hand and the increase in the unit price on the other hand, these decisions of the chief of state, president of the party, represent a very noticeable improvement in income for the farmers in the savannah areas.

Finally, it is good to remember that in his time, the president of the republic had made a decree, still for the 1983-1984 campaign, bearing on revaluation of purchase prices to corn producers, namely, 40 CFA francs in the field and 50 CFA francs delivered to factory silos.

9895

CSO: 3419/141

## CENTRAL BANK GOVERNOR SCORES RICH COUNTRIES

## No Sharing of Power

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 5 Nov 83 pp 1, 16

[Text]

**THE governor of the Central Bank of Kenya, Mr. Phillip Ndegwa, yesterday hit at the advanced countries for refusing to share economic and political power with other countries, saying this is an "idiotic and dangerous situation the world faces today".**

Ndegwa said the advanced countries maintain this position because "they want to continue their domination over the other nations".

He was addressing a luncheon of the Council on Foreign Relations on the subject "Economic Development and Power Sharing Among Nations", in New York.

Ndegwa said: "The advanced countries now have the power because of their economic strength, and do not want to share it. Indeed, they do not only wish to maintain control over their own economies and the global economic system, but also to increase their intervention in, and control over, the domestic policies in developing countries."

As a result, he went on, the advanced countries, are reluctant to implement proposals on more balanced development of international economy.

Asking how long such a situation should be allowed to continue, Ndegwa said: "It is a situation which could lead to a real collapse as the policies being pursued by the advanced countries remain opposed to real and sustainable recovery of the developing countries."

He asked: "How is Brazil expected to repay her debts if the advanced countries refuse to import her steel and food? How is Africa to import more vital goods, intermediate inputs and consumer durables at

existing collapsed terms of trade and stagnant volumes of global trade in primary products?"

Ndegwa said over the last 20 years, most of the fundamental proposals for the development of poor countries has been virtually ignored.

Admitting developing countries have their internal weaknesses, some of them are however making determined efforts to deal with such weaknesses. "But those efforts are frustrated by the prevailing unfavourable international economic framework order, including the attitude and behaviour of advanced countries," he added.

The governor gave his audience a three-point food for thought:



● The advanced countries have been the obstacle to the implementation of reforms necessary for better and more equitable management of international economy.

● It should be clearly recognised that many of the proposals calling for better international economic order are also legitimate from the point of view of equity and justice.

● The political leaders in the advanced countries have a

unique opportunity to create a different and better world for their own countries and for the international community in general.

The governor stressed that the "limits to the acquisition of automobiles, refrigerators, television sets, clothing, further per capita intakes of butter and other agricultural commodities and so on, have been reached in the advanced countries".

#### Editorial Backs Ndegwa

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 7 Nov 83 p 6

[Editorial: 'He Has the Power, He Who Has the Money']

[Text]

*"The advanced countries have the power — because of their economic strength — and do not want to share it. Indeed. They not only merely wish to maintain control over their own economies and the global economic system but to increase their intervention in, and control over, domestic economic policies in developing countries,"* said Central Bank of Kenya governor Philip Ndegwa to the council on foreign relations, in New York late last week.

He was reverting to the positive aspects the world could derive from genuine internationalism.

Major developed countries are withdrawing from internationalism in order to tackle more pressing domestic problems of unemployment, inflation and other more exigent political considerations. The result has been a reduction in these countries' contributions to the United Nations, reluctance to step up official development assistance and increasing protectionism against imports from the poor countries.

All these are counter-productive measures. They retard the tempo of development, initially for the Third World, but ultimately and more permanently, for the advanced countries.

All nations are interdependent and mutually responsible for world peace and economic advancement. The economies of the more advanced countries would not have attained their present level of development without the co-operation, some say exploitation, of the less developed countries which have been both the chief source of raw

materials and market outlet for the industrialised economies.

It is unfortunate that economic assistance to the developing countries should continue to be based on ideological and other political considerations when in effect such assistance means life or death for the millions of those who must scratch the earth or perish in the depths of mines in order to scoop out the raw materials that keep the industries of the rich countries running.

Jeopardy for the economies of the Third World means jeopardy for the resources and the markets that are the life-blood of the world economy. These are the bare facts that must be borne in mind by those responsible for the survival of internationalism, the endeavour to promote "international dialogue, understanding and co-operation for social and economic development that furthers the well-being of all peoples and of a more equitable system of international relations."

But rejection of proposals for a more equitable sharing of the world's resources in a new economic order, proposed in different fora — Unctad, the Brandt Commission, Unesco and the north-south dialogue — have been rejected by the developed countries because they wish to maintain their stranglehold on the world economy.

African countries must not stare passively at the deteriorating international scene. In their competition for the shrinking foreign aid and international privileges they should not lose sight of their obligation to build a strong continental economy through improved intra-Africa trade, communication ties and their own technological innovations. Her own economic strength should give her more leverage in international affairs and greater bargaining economic power.

He has the power, he who has the money.

## NATIONAL BOARD DESCRIBES MAIZE EXPORT AS ILL-TIMED

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 10 Nov 83 p 3

[Article by Amos Marenya]

[Text]

**THE EXPORT of maize that started in 1979 following a Government directive was ill-timed and it contributed to a crisis that plagued the country the following year.**

This was contained in the 13th annual report of the National Cereals and Produce Board. The report, which was tabled in Parliament on Tuesday, was signed by the board's managing director, Mr. W. K. Martin, and its chairman, Mr. S. N. Nyachae.

The report said there had been public concern over the situation in the country and this had led to criticism of the board. "We regard much of this ill-informed and unfair, and therefore feel it necessary to set out the board's position in some detail," the members said.

The board disclosed that brought-forward stocks of 5,356,573 bags and full stores led to lower producer prices and in turn became a major contributor to the lower 1979 crop level.

This reduction, coupled with fertiliser problems, the cessation of the Guaranteed Minimum Return (GMR) scheme and the board's inability to accept another crop, resulted in a swing away from maize and the year's intake of 2,648,070 bags was the lowest for a decade.

"It is therefore disappointing that the export programme was allowed to continue in the face of a changing forward position," the board stated.

Following the good crop years, of 1976 and 1977, the board felt the country could afford a limited export programme, which was also prompted by lack of storage capacity.

The recommendation was approved in February 1978, tenders were called for and processed, but at the last moment, the

approval was withdrawn and the proposed export stopped. However, due to a surplus the following year, the export programme started again.

A total of 140,525 tons had been exported at the end of the financial year 1978/79 resulting in a loss of some Shs. 77.1 million, but bringing in foreign exchange of \$14.75 million.

"It is hard to see what more could have been done to inform 'appropriate' authorities regarding the maize stock position. It was actually a direct approach by the board to the President that stopped the exports," the report concluded.

## COMPANIES EXPERIENCE ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

## Kenatco Debt

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 5 Nov 83 p 1

[Article by Wanjohi Muttunga]

[Text]

**KENATCO, the state-owned transport company currently under receivership, has debts amounting to Shs. 80 million, the Deputy Secretary-General of the Transport and Allied Workers Union, Mr. Shadrack Opala, said yesterday.**

Of this amount, he said, the National Bank of Kenya, which appointed the official receivers, was owed Shs. 22 million.

He was addressing some 1,000 employees of the company at Likoni Road in Nairobi, who were laid off at the end of last month by the receivers, Pannell Bellhouse, Mwangi and Company at the company's premises.

The Deputy Chief Industrial Relations Officer in the Ministry of Labour, Mr. M. M. Nyaga, told the workers the ministry had recommended to the receiver that Kenatco should not be dissolved.

The ministry had also requested the receiver to absorb as many of the former employees as possible, giving priority to those with long service.

Mr. Nyaga announced the ministry wanted the workers' demands to be presented without any delay, to ensure justice was done to the laid-off staff.

The officer advised them to present their grievances and demands to their union so they could be handed over to the Labour Ministry for action.

Mr. Nyaga requested the Receiver Manager, Mr. J. K. Muchekehu, to open the gates to workers who had not handed in the new contract letters so may also be considered for re-employment.

"We urge those who are taken back to help the company to get back onto its feet", the official told the workers.

He said the employees' demands would be classified under the debts to be paid first.

## Corporations' Deficits

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 10 Nov 83 pp 1, 32

[Text] TWO of Kenya's biggest corporations are deeply in debt to a total of Shs. 245 million shillings.

Reports presented to Parliament on Tuesday reveal that Kenya Railways Corporation incurred a deficit of Shs. 127 million in 1981. In the same year the Kenya Meat Commission's debts reached more than Shs. 118 million.

The Railway Corporation's accounts indicated it had transferred to the general reserve account, Shs. 1,233,746 of the Government equity, but the Auditor General, Mr. D. C. Njoroge, said he had not seen any Government authority for the transfer.

### Owed

In his report which was presented in the National Assembly on Tuesday, Mr. Njoroge said that during the year under review, KR incurred avoidable expenditure amounting to Shs. 540,018.00.

According to the report KR was owed a total of Shs. 237,352,724.00 of which Shs. 88,587,735.00 is for current trade debtors in the Traffic Account, while Shs. 35,128,818.00 are bad and doubtful debts also in the Traffic Account.

Kr's accounts showed a net operating surplus of Shs. 105,541,450.00 in the year 1981 as against the net surplus of Shs. 70,378,329.00 made in 1980.

However, the overall position of the KR after providing for depreciation, amortisation, interest on capital and other similar charges was a net deficit of Shs. 127,049,598.00 as compared to a deficit of Shs. 104,071,463.00 for the previous year.

The Kenya Meat Commission's huge losses for the last five years were revealed in a report from the Commission's auditors, Githongo and Company, for the year ending December 31, 1981.

The sum includes a deficit of Shs. 80,051,600 carried forward from the previous years and the Shs. 38,205,440 loss for 1981, as opposed to the Shs. 38,283,540 loss projected in K.M.C.'s annual report for the same year.

The huge losses, the report said, had produced material working deficiency for K.M.C. and its ability to survive largely dependent on the outcome of negotiations with bankers and the Government for financial help.

The report also disclosed that the Commission's books of accounts were not adequately and properly maintained for three years ending December 31, 1981.

It was further revealed that four members of senior management staff were recruited and the total expenses incurred on their recruitment, relocation and emoluments amounted to a staggering Shs. 2.5 million.



## Farm's Debt Probed

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 8 Nov 83 p 1

[Text]

**THE AGENTS running Wanyororo Coffee Estate in Bahati, Nakuru District, and the farm's directors have been asked to explain the origins of a Shs. 3.2 million debt.**

The order was issued by the Bahati D.O., Mr. James Ombasa Omweno, when he presided at the company's annual general meeting on Sunday.

The members had complained to the D.O. they could not understand how the debt came about as the farm had been paid for in cash. The debt was reportedly incurred in 1976 soon after purchase of the farm.

The company's auditor, Mr. E. S. A. Oyieko of Oyieko and Company, told the members that by 1978 the debt had been reduced to Shs. 1,469,156 and the following year an audited balance sheet showed a net profit of Shs. 592,082.

Since then, he said, the farm had been self-supporting and made profits every year.

The company had a bank balance of approximately Shs. 800,000.

Mr. Oyieko appealed to the members to spare the 255-acre coffee plantation when their 1,743

acre farm sub-divided into plots for members.

He stressed coffee was the members' main source of income. Through the crop earnings they could buy another farm on which to settle members who were still landless.

The farm's committee chairman, Mr. Joseph Mwangi Mbaya, said in his progress report that some 733 members out of 3,524 are still landless.

Efforts were, however, being made to settle them.

The area M.P., Mr. Francis Kimosop, said the government would ensure plots were mideated fairly. He urged the directors to respect members and serve them with dedication.

The meeting resolved that the farm be surveyed again to its size and determine how many members it could accommodate if each was given 0.9 of an acre.

The members elected Mr. Joseph Mwangi Mbaya chairman, Mr. David Mwangi Secretary and Mr. Peter Njoroge treasurer.

CSO: 3400/276

## VICE PRESIDENT DISCUSSES PROBLEMS OF URBAN GROWTH

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 8 Nov 83 p 1

[Text]

Vice-President Mwai Kibaki said yesterday that it was beyond anybody's means to finance the rapid growth of towns in Kenya.

Mr Kibaki said this in Nyeri when he paid a courtesy call on the Mayor, Councillor Silvester W. Nderi. He said Kenyans should accept that the fast growth of all towns was a national problem which must be tackled collectively.

One way of doing so, he said, was through national borrowing of funds which must be repaid nationally.

On the problems of Nyeri Municipality, as related by the mayor, Mr Kibaki said those were known to the Government. He said a meeting of all the area MPs and councillors was being convened for November 19 to discuss issues which faced those people.

Saying that Nyeri town had a population of 50,000, Mr Kibaki added that some people talked too much about problems as though they expected national problems to be solved by people other than themselves.

Earlier, Coun Nderi said the town was facing an acute water problem as the demand for water was rising and the supply constant. He said the water project design for the town was nearly ready but funds

were not readily available for its implementation.

On the ongoing sewage scheme, he said it was originally estimated to cost about Sh80 million but the cost of completing its four phases had now risen to Sh130 million.

If the water supply project was not implemented soon, he said, there would be a water crisis in the town in the near future.

On a rental housing scheme for the municipality, the Mayor said the project comprising 50 housing units originally estimated to cost Sh5 million was now estimated to cost Sh8 million and that the Kenya National Assurance Company had promised to finance at its original cost.

He said the council intended to expand its boundaries beyond the present limit to the north of Kiganjo town as the area was ideal for heavy industries and the land, most of it marginal, was easy to acquire.

The Nyeri DC, Mr Norman Njuguna, praised Mr Kibaki for his advice. Among those present were the Town Clerk, Mr S. M. Githegi, the former Mayor, Coun Waitiki Ndegwa, and other councillors.

CSO: 3400/277

## UNION OFFICIAL SAYS WORKERS NEED PAY INCREASE

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 8 Nov 83 pp 1, 16

[Text]

THE General Secretary of Kenya National Union of Teachers (KNUT), Mr. Ambrose Adongo, has called on the Government to increase salaries of workers in the country to cope with the increased prices of essential commodities.

He said the present economic situation in the country had drastically reduced the purchasing power of Kenya workers to the extent that they could no longer afford to buy their basic needs.

Mr. Adongo said this at the Kisii Primary School where he was addressing local primary and secondary school teachers at the annual KNUT meeting.

He said the Waruhiu Commis-

sion, which increased civil servants salaries, had been surpassed by time because since then prices of nearly all essential commodities had been increased more than twice over.

The only remedy left to help bridge the gap was for the Government to increase workers salaries, he said to enable them to fend for themselves and their families.

Mr. Adongo hailed the President for abolishing grading of schools, saying the practice reflected a colonial hangover in which Kenyan youth were given the impression that for them to perform well they must learn in high class schools.

He said the President's deci-

sion signified his commitment to the welfare of all children and their education.

On transfers of teachers, he said his union was not opposed to transfers aimed at balancing the staff, but would not sit idle when assistant education officers used powers to cause undue suffering to teachers through victimisation.

Mr. Adongo appealed to Kisii leaders and parents to look into ways of improving the C.P.E. performances which had been a great disappointment over the last few years.

Meanwhile, the Municipal Council of Nakuru has been

strongly criticised for allegedly giving raw deal to the teachers it has employed.

The criticism came from the KNUT Nakuru Branch in a letter to the Press dated November 4, 1983, and signed by the executive secretary in Nakuru, Mr. G. M. Kimata.

The letter said KNUT Nakuru Branch had been perturbed by the treatment it was receiving from the municipal council as far as payment of salaries was con-

cerned.

"According to the laid-down agreement, teachers should receive their salaries on the last day of every month, but for the last ten months now, the council has failed completely to abide by this particular agreement", the letter claimed.

The union also attacked the council for allegedly neglecting to pay teachers' allowances, medical expenses and several other benefits they were entitled to.

The letter included an appeal to the TSC to preside over all teachers' payments so as to guard against irregularities.

## ONE EX-KAF MAN WINS TREASON APPEAL, ANOTHER LOSES

## Former Officer Freed

Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English 3 Nov 83 p 16

[Text]

FORMER Lt. Samson Onyango Oburu of the disbanded Kenya Air force who was sentenced to death by a court martial in January this year, for plotting to overthrow the government, was yesterday set free by the High Court sitting in Nairobi.

Allowing the appeal, Mr. Justice J.H.S. Todd and Mr. Justice Emmanuel O'Kubasu said: "We would say and find that the prosecution has not been able to prove any of the overt acts laid and so we allow the accused, quash the conviction entered against him and set aside the

sentence imposed".

Shortly after the judges pronounced their verdict members of Oburu family, friends and relatives gathered outside the court and started singing hymns praising the Lord for having let their son free.

Oburu had appealed against the conviction and death sentence imposed on him by the court martial held at the Langata barracks on January 10 this year for

plotting to overthrow the government.

Oburu was represented by Mr. George Oraro assisted by Mr. M. Wetangula.

He was convicted on a treason charge that on diverse days, between unknown dates in June and August 1, last year, at Nanyuki, being a person owing allegiance to the Republic of Kenya, compassed, imagined, invented, devised or intended, jointly with others not before the court, to overthrow by unlawful means of the government of the Republic of Kenya.

The state had filed four overt acts forming the basis of the treason charge.

The judges said in their 33 pages judgment that there was no corroboration of the conversation whatsoever from other officers who were travelling on the same Kombi and that even if such or similar words were spoken, "we are not satisfied that they were spoken with criminal intent".

The judges said: "We are not satisfied that the accused knew anything about it. As we have already said we are not satisfied from the evidence adduced at the trial that the accused was armed when it was said he was escorting officers to the guardroom".

The judges added: "We have already found that it was not sufficiently proved that the accused was escorting any officers, as alleged.

## Death Sentence Upheld

Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English 5 Nov 83 p 1

[Article by John Thuo]

[Text]

AN appeal against the death sentence on former senior private Edward Adell Omolo of the disbanded Kenya Air Force for treason was yesterday dismissed by the High Court.

The appeal was heard by Justice J. H. S. Todd and Justice Emmanuel O'Kubasu. Maj. J. Q. Mbewa appeared for the prosecution while Nairobi lawyers, Mr. C. Oluoch and Mr. M. Odera, appeared for the appellant.

O'Kubasu, reading the judgement, said: "We are satisfied the charge of treason was proved".

He said the prosecution had proved beyond reasonable doubt all the eight overt acts.

O'Kubasu said the court had considered the evidence on record and found there was the appellant's own inquiry statement in which he revealed his involvement in the coup plan.

The judge said the appellant was an extremely

busy man on August 1, 1982. "He was the one who transported soldiers into town and placed them at various strategic points with firm instructions not to allow movement of soldiers," O'Kubasu said.

The court also revealed that it was the appellant who patrolled the streets of Nairobi, and ordered patrons out of Hallian's night

club and that prosecution witnesses had given evidence to confirm these happenings.

The appellant was sentenced to death on March 9, this year, and had appealed against the sentence on October 8, 1983, and listed nine grounds for appeal.

Omolo was charged that on August 1, 1982, in Nairobi, being a person owing allegiance to the republic of Kenya, compassed, imagined, invented,

devised or intended jointly with others not in court, to overthrow by unlawful means the government of Kenya.

On a contention by a defence lawyer Odera who had argued that the overt acts were not properly laid out as they were not clear, especially the use of the word "coup", whose possible origin he had said was in the game of billiards, where it meant the act of holding a ball without striking another ball, the court said.

"Our view is that the word 'coup' in this case had nothing to do with the game of billiards. The appellant knew he was not being charged with an offence connected with games, but by unlawful overthrow of the Kenya government. The appellant was certainly not prejudiced and he clearly admitted he understood the charge".

CSO: 3400/278



## 'POLITICS OF REVENGE' SEEN AS NO WAY TO DEMOCRACY

Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English 8 Nov 83 p 6

[Article by Charles Kulundu]

[Text]

WHEN President Moi launched the 1983 Kanu Election Manifesto, he told the nation that the challenge facing the country was how to ensure that "each and every opportunity available for strengthening our nation — in terms of unity and development — is fully exploited". He appealed to the electorate to remember that the destiny of Kenya must be determined by the people themselves by electing development-conscious leaders.

Elections finally came on September 26 and the country has a new parliament, the fifth parliament since independence, which commences its deliberations this afternoon. The session reconvenes after a brief recess in a spirit of optimism for the future of its 5-year life.

As the MPs assemble to start the actual work for which they were elected in September, they would be well advised to take note of the fatherly advice given by President Moi, which should guide them in their work. After the election, President Moi reminded the successful that "winning the election is not the end of the world, and you should co-operate with your opponents for the sake of unity and development in the constituency".

President Moi brought the same point home over the weekend when he addressed the nation on the occasion of golden jubilee celebrations of Kagumo High School, near Nyeri. He condemned those leaders who continue to live in the days of the election campaign, thereby harbouring ill-feelings against those who did not support them during the election.

"How can the country effectively develop if some leaders resorted to the politics of revenge against those whom they suspect to be their political rivals", asked the President. He warned that such leaders who intimidate their rivals, even now that Kenyans have almost forgotten what happened during the election campaign period, be disciplined accordingly.

The last general election had the largest number of contestants ever, more than 900 candidates vying for the 158 seats in the national assembly. Of course, there were going to be winners and losers. Yet, the country must develop along the path laid down by the ruling party's election manifesto. For leaders to live up to the ideals of parliamentary democracy, they must accept to accommodate those who opposed them at the polls, and agree to work with them for the sake of the development and unity of their respective constituencies.

President Moi also reminded Kenyans over the weekend that he is a leader of all, and cares for the 17 million Kenyans who must not be divided by the election fever. He told those who won the election that they must join hands with those they defeated and serve the nation with dedication without discriminating against those who did not vote for them.

There are many development projects that were started by the elected representatives of the the people in their various constituencies which must be completed irrespective of the outcome of the September general

elections. There are constituency problems which must be tackled by the current elected representative of the people of each constituency, which must be done fairly and irrespective of the groupings during the election campaign.

Those elected MPs (or councillors) who think they are going to use their offices to humiliate and isolate those who opposed them at the polls should be reminded that the government has already received the report of the working party on the national code of conduct. The code of conduct, although not yet made public, was established for, among other things, the purpose of guiding those in prominent positions who may be tempted to abuse their offices.

Our parliamentarians should now be guided by the Nyayo spirit of love, peace and unity and avoid the politics of revenge because, as President Moi put it over the weekend: "Democracy does not accommodate hatred".

CSO: 3400/279

## EDITORIAL DENOUNCES MOB JUSTICE, MASS HYSTERIA

Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English 8 Nov 83 p 6

[Editorial: 'Mob Justice and Mass Hysteria']

[Text]

IMAGINE you are walking among a thick crowd of people in the streets of Nairobi. While you are trying to squeeze yourself among the crowd you bruise a woman's handbag who is already scared of being in such a crowd. Her mind tells her that you are trying to pick-pocket her. Automatically she screams and you turn your head to see her pointing at you. As you gaze at her in awe, the whole crowd falls on you yelling "Mwizi! Mwizi!" And you are lynched to death.

These words from a letter to the editor by one of our readers sketch in brief and precise terms the scenario of a possible murder in the street by a hysterical crowd of people believing themselves to be executing proper justice. It is a picture of rash, irrational, almost sadistic behaviour, and violence directed at the wrong victim.

The record of deaths caused by mob justice all over the country is slowly growing. On August 1, 1983, a four-man gang was beaten to death after the gang had broken into a shop at Gatuto shopping centre in Kerugoya. On September 19, this year, three middle-aged men suspected to be members of a terror gang in Thika were stoned to death by enraged residents of Kamenu estate. On July 30, a man who allegedly snatched a shs. 20 note from another person at Mwembe Tayari open air market, Mombasa, was beaten up by an angry mob who later set him ablaze.

And now comes another story of a man who on Saturday last week, in Nairobi, found himself victim of a small mob of people who did not like the way he was beating a thief whom he had caught stealing his wrist-watch.

The public have grown impatient with pick-pockets and other kinds of criminals in our midst and are occasionally tempted to deal with such elements themselves without the help of the police and the law courts. Perhaps mob justice is an expression of the public fear that such criminals, if not dealt with immediately might eventually escape police arrest or punishment by the court of law.

Mob justice in itself is an infringement of the law. In Nakuru recently, for instance, a group of persons who participated in mob justice in which a man was killed, were jailed for a total of 21½ years. The law is designed to deal with all manners of offences, criminal or civil, and no single offence in this country is beyond the reach of the operation of the law.

Whenever members of the public apprehend a criminal they should hand him over to the police and leave the law to take its course thereafter. On no account should members of the public constitute themselves into a court of law and mete out punishment to any offender.

Mob justice is not only irrational and inhuman, it has been known to fall on wrong victims. In the midst of mass hysteria and riotous shouting, it is possible for the mob to mistake its target and go for an innocent *mwana* *nchi*. It is also possible for certain individuals to take advantage of such scenes of lawlessness to carry out purposeless destruction of property or in order to settle scores with those they hold in hatred and jealousy.

Mob justice is untenable. Just imagine you are walking in the midst of a crowd who later turn on you and, without even giving you a chance to explain yourself, grab you and lynch you!

## ATTORNEY GENERAL SAYS CHIEF'S ACT WILL BE REVIEWED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 10 Nov 83 pp 1, 5

[Article by Pius Nyamora]

[Text]

**The Chief's Act is to be reviewed, the Attorney-General, Mr Justice Matthew Guy Muli, said yesterday.**

Mr Justice Muli said this in parliament after the Mombasa West MP, Mr Joseph Kennedy Kiliku, had complained that the Act gave chiefs excessive powers and allowed them to possess and sell wananchi's property at will, especially during national harambee functions.

"The property is sold at a throwaway price," Mr Kiliku said while contributing to the debate on the Justices of the Peace (Repeal) Bill, which was passed.

Mr Justice Muli said the word "squatter" was old-fashioned and colonial. "We will try to remove it from our legislation books as soon as possible," he said. He added, however, that the expression "squatter" should not be confused with "tenant" and "landlord" and that the latter two expressions were there to stay. But a

provision would be made to protect landlords and tenants from oppressing each other, he said.

Also to be reviewed were the rent restriction and other relevant laws, he said. His office would continue to come up with amendments and new laws relevant to present conditions, he added.

Mr Justice Muli dispelled fears expressed by some members that the Law Reform Commission was taking supremacy over Parliament. He added that the commission was created by MPs and said: "It is wrong for Members to think that the work of the commission is to usurp parliamentary supremacy."

The repeal of the Justices of the Peace Act did not mean there would be no visiting justices to prisons where the welfare of prisoners would be looked into by ordinary citizens from churches and the farming community, he said. People wishing to visit prisons could apply for permission to the Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Home Affairs, he added.

The Justices of the Peace Act gave administrators during the colonial days the power to arrest and prosecute people.

Contributing to the same debate, Mr Kiliku said hyenas in some parts of Kenya had

occupied fertile land when some wananchi were living in "deserts".

He said: "Land is a gift of God. We do not want our people to be landless. In some parts of the Coast Province, we have big land with hyenas... Our people were pushed to the deserts and the good land left to the hyenas."

He said almost everyone in Mombasa District was a squatter because the area once belonged to the Sultan. People who bought land in the area could not get title deeds and he urged the Minister for Lands and Settlement to come to their rescue.

Mr Kiliku said some people who had lived in Mombasa West for years were now being asked to leave. He said his constituents were being arrested almost daily for crossing a railway line built in 1896 which was a dividing line for his constituency. He said the legislation that made it possible for wananchi who crossed the line to be arrested was colonial.

The Lamu West MP, Mr Omar Twalib Mzee, said any law which did not meet the requirements of the Nyayo philosophy should be scrapped.

The MP for Busia South, Mr Peter Habenga Okondo, said the Rent Restriction Act should be amended to make life easier for tenants and landlords.



## TEACHERS UNION CALLS FOR PROBE BY MINISTRY

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 3 Nov 83 p 3

[Text]

**THE Ministry of Education, Science and Technology was yesterday urged to launch an immediate probe into the activities of some officers of the Teachers Service Commission (TSC), in the wake of last week's discovery of a heap of teachers' letters at the Kakamega TSC office.**

About 30 cartons containing nearly 18,000 letters addressed to teachers in Kakamega District or to the TSC in Nairobi were discovered in Kakamega.

The discovery followed complaints by some teachers about non-delivery of their letters to the TSC.

In a Press statement issued yesterday, the Kakamega District Branch Secretary of the Kenya National Union of Teachers (Knut), Mr. David Mulindi, said the disclosure was not only an embarrassment to

teachers in Kakamega District but also to other teachers all over the country.

He said his branch was demanding the removal of the officer in charge of the TSC office at Kakamega because he had "proved to be incapable of handling with efficiency matters concerning the welfare of teachers in the district".

Mr. Mulindi went on to say that he was "more embarrassed" because he had been forwarding some of the discovered letters on important matters affecting the welfare of teachers to the TSC through the Kakamega office.

"But when there was no response to my previous letters, this officer in charge of the branch in Kakamega had been telling me that all the letters were promptly forwarded to the TSC headquarters for further action", he said.

The branch secretary added that it was a shame on the part of the TSC that the situation had remained undetected since 1979. He claimed there were teachers who had been victimised by the TSC on matters they had already tried to communicate to the TSC.

Recalling that K.N.U.T. had fought hard to have the TSC decentralised in order to save teachers from travelling to Nairobi, Mr. Mulindi said: "He did not fight for the decentralisation to create inefficiency on the part of the TSC in the handling of teachers' problems.

"We are not prepared to accept the work of a few lazy officers of the TSC who are up to spoil the existing good relations between K.N.U.T., the Ministry of Education and the TSC," he added.

## BRIEFS

NGUMBA DENIES BEING DJONJO ALLY--AN assistant minister for lands and settlement, Mr. Andrew K. Ngumba, has refuted foreign press reports that he had at one time been Mr. Charles Njonjo's political ally. Reacting to the report in the Africa Confidential which accused him of being an ally of Njonjo politically, Ngumba said that the insinuation was saddening, libellous and a most damaging allegation to his personal standing as a Kenyan politician. Njonjo is a former attorney-general and minister for constitutional affairs. Ngumba, who is also the Mathare MP, said that when he was Nairobi mayor a number of foreign publications which he said were of the "same mischievous thinking" like Africa Confidential allegedly used to say that he belonged to what they called the 'Gatundu group'. Ngumba charged that he belonged to no grouping other than the ruling Kenya African National Union (Kanu), politically.

[By John Thuo] [Text] [Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English 5 Nov 83 p 1]

CSO: 3400/278

## MOZAMBIQUE

### GDR HELPS BUILD TEXTILE COMPLEX

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 23 Oct 83 pp 30-37

[Article by Fernando Lima: "Mocuba Textile Plant--Ambitious Challenge To Clothe the People"]

[Text] The ambitious blueprint for the Mocuba Textile Plant, which promises to change the face and habits of this Zambebian city, calls for 3,000 workers to turn out 34 million meters of fabric. At this time we can only see the gray concrete walls, the endless rows of crates with equipment, and the effort of men and machines to change a dream into reality.

Flatbed trucks, loaded with crates, iron, and cement daily roll along the main traffic artery of Mocuba. Their destination is a few kilometers beyond the bridge that crosses the Licungo River.

These are the supplies for the biggest textile complex in Mozambique whose construction is coming along well at this time.

"We are now going through a good phase," the technicians assigned to the project say unanimously, recalling the bad moments, with the lack of work materials, which however now are a thing of the past.

#### Historical Data

The factory project sprang from a "policy determination," in view of the excellent relations between Mozambique and the GDR. Democratic Germany supplied a loan on favorable terms for the technological project, the purchase of equipment, and technical assistance in an amount today budgeted at \$32 million.

The following participated in the project as such: IPRO-DESSAU (GDR), SOGEL [expansion unknown], and PROJECTA of Mozambique.

The following are subcontractors supplying equipment: Varimex-Wiffama of Poland which will equip the complex with looms worth \$7.5 million, and Snamprogetti, an Italian outfit, which supplied equipment for the finishing, worth \$8.8 million.

Textima (GDR) is supplying most of the equipment and is furthermore responsible for the technological part of the project, technical assistance, supervision, and assembly of machinery, as well as vocational training for future workers at the complex.

The total budget estimate for equipment and technical assistance is \$52 million.

The civil engineering construction part of the complex was awarded to an association of enterprises: CIS (Integral Construction Company) of Sofala and CT (Technical Constructions) of Portugal. The Portuguese enterprise by far dominates the association, given the trouble the Mozambican construction company is having with a development training course and deficient organization as well as the tremendous shortage of supervisory personnel to work side by side with the technicians from CT.

The value of the civil engineering construction work has been budgeted at 2.4 million contos, with a foreign exchange counterpart of 2.64 million meticals [1 metical is equal to 1.5 drachmas] (\$16 million), an amount earmarked for the payment of services and for import supports. In view of the billing system used by the enterprises, officials connected with the project are of the opinion that the cost of construction should turn out to be even higher.

Planned initially for the city of Quelimane, the project was then shifted to Mocuba, to be erected about 4 kilometers from the city and served by the railroad line leading to the port of the Zambezian capital.

We were unable to determine the final reasons for putting the factory on the banks of the Licungo, opposite Mocuba; we were told that the topographic survey and the earth movement would be very difficult and would be connected with "astronomical costs on this side here."

#### Work Pace

The consensus noted in the opinion of the various enterprises involved in the project points to a satisfactory pace in the progress of this work.

"After the Fourth Congress, the work improved greatly," a technician connected with the civil engineering construction work reported with satisfaction.

A gigantic undertaking, such as this one, calls for special care in the matter of organization, equipment maintenance, and spare parts supply as well as the shipment of construction materials.

The technicians have been constantly preoccupied with problems in view of the shortages arising from the country's current economic situation.

When there was iron, there was no cement; then there were no explosives to blast the rock; transportation equipment was damaged, etc. This is why civil engineering construction work began with a delay of 2 years, during the second quarter of 1981.

The lessons learned and the greater degree of attention devoted by central government agencies to the project introduced palpable improvements in supply and assistance. Symptomatic proof is the fact that two coastal vessels were used almost exclusively to support material shipments to Mocuba.

A job which daily requires 35 tons of cement and 77 square meters of rock does indeed deserve special attention and competent handling.

#### Ambitious Challenge

Building the biggest Mozambican factory project in an area without support facilities and with an obvious decline in local resources is an ambitious challenge.

The intensification of armed operations in Zambezia interfered with existing means of transportation and communications, also creating an atmosphere of instability among the labor force, especially in the foreign community made up of German and Portuguese technicians.

Two trucks of the CIS-CT were destroyed in less than a year while convoys [trains] stopped running regularly. The constant power cutoffs in the city of Beira interfered with plans for the production of cement and gutters (sheet metal for roof).

"If I were not an optimist, I would not be here," I was told by Engineer Erhard Thiel, the supervisor from the IPRO-DESSAU Enterprise.

Another new aspect is the combination of Mozambican, German, and Portuguese workers.

The Mozambicans number about 1,800 and make up most of the unskilled manpower.

"We are having problems with skill training and with the manpower shortage," a staff member of the CT complained, adding that the shortages were partly remedied through "Operation Production" which boosted the personnel force.

There are 80 Portuguese, including workers, foremen, and engineers. Almost all of them have African experience in Angola and Mozambique. They like to work side by side with the Mozambicans but they do not like the isolation in which they live.

They are also the first to recognize the improvement in safety conditions which have been felt since August as a result of the action by the new military command with headquarters in Mocuba.

The German community does not exceed a score of technicians specializing in supervision, vocational training, and technological project support.

The big contingent will come in January when the assembly work starts.



As a result of the work pace during recent months, the foundation work and the framework of beams have been practically completed.

While work has not yet been started on placing the concrete girders for the roofs, the walls of some blocks have been erected since it is important to gain time in view of the approach of the rainy season.

Two cranes, with a load handling capacity of up to 40 tons, are needed to place the girders. The cranes are already at the site. They are now waiting for the French engineer to train Mozambican personnel in operating and maintaining the machinery.

Engineers and officials from GEPTEx (Textile Studies and Projects Office), the project operators, proved to be confident that civil engineering construction work on the buildings of the vocational training center, the electric power substation, and the bundle warehouse will be finished by the end of the year.

The training center is designed as a miniature factory. This is where it is hoped that a large segment of the manpower indispensable to the operation of the textile complex will be trained.

The warehouses will hold the most sensitive equipment items which are now beginning to arrive and which are being stored on the fields around the complex.

Estimates for the completion for the civil engineering construction work point to December 1985. The assembly of the last lines in the spinning sector is on the timetable for August 1986. But three spinning lines and two weaving lines can be in operation already in December 1985.

#### Partners Speak Out

In the opinion of Antonio Leitaó, one of the supervising engineers from CT, the deadlines can be met if the supply shipments are kept at current levels.

In a race against time, civil engineering construction workers are putting in overtime, working even Saturday afternoon and putting in an extra hour of work each day.

The important thing is to make up lost time and to finish some of the basic work before the rainy season which is now approaching.

Difficulties in food supply shipments caused rather high levels of absenteeism on Saturdays in the afternoon, a day reserved for standing in line to purchase food.

The supply problem furthermore persuaded CT to open up an area set aside for the cultivation of horticultural crops, as well as raising ducks, chickens, and hogs, and a small herd of beef cattle. This project is reserved for the Portuguese community.

A corn plantation was opened for the Mozambican workers.

The Portuguese technicians have displayed a noteworthy capacity for adjusting to existing conditions--"They do not have any problems when it comes to getting their hands dirty and they are masters in the art of getting along," a Mozambican fellow worker said about them.

One of the problems faced by Chief Supervisory Engineer Erhard Thiel was the result of the late start of his assignment in October 1982, only.

As part of the supervisory phase, IPRO-DESSAU is responsible for quality control, timetable implementation, and billing computation controls.

Engineer Thiel is very demanding in his work and particularly emphasizes the quality aspects. "As communists, we are concerned with the lives of the workers and we therefore stress quality," the German engineer said after expressing his concern with the steel to be used in the concrete girders for the buildings.

The German engineer commented with disappointment on the fact that there was no Mozambican engineer to keep tabs on the construction of the factory. Gunter Holpert is the chief engineer of the TEXTIMA [Textile and Clothing Industry Machine-Building] now working on starting the equipment assembly phase.

Metalworker helpers and electricians as well as the instructors for the training center are already being trained.

Holpert believes that the assembly work will be extremely complex and delicate. There is no integrated textile complex of similar dimensions in the GDR. It is also possible that some accessories have already deteriorated; the TEXTIMA official in charge therefore has only one alternative and that is to import new items.

Joaquim Tembe, a former skilled technicians of TEXLOM [expansion unknown], is the project manager.

Since it is the project "operator," GEPTEx will coordinate and supervise the various work phases now in progress.

GEPTEx is involved in questions of equipment, transportation, vocational training, and even problems having to do with the living conditions of the coooperant community.

This is why its headquarters is located in Mocuba and not in Maputo.

Joaquim Tembe supplied us with most of the data on the complex. Like his foreign counterparts, he is optimistic about keeping the work on schedule.

The young Mozambican technicians, who were trained in the GDR, are less satisfied; they have been in Mocuba since the beginning of the year.

Rather vague working conditions and housing as well as food problems are also behind the disappointment of these young technicians who are accustomed to the conditions supplied in the GDR during their training.

Here is an additional detail. Mocuba is not Maputo; there are no big parties on Saturday night, something which is now beginning to become an urban habit in the capital.

But perhaps this will also happen in Mocuba in the near future.

#### Giant for the Future

The "Mocuba Textile Plant," whose construction is now in full swing, will increase the capacity of the nation's textile industry by 75 percent. The factory complex will provide jobs for 2,500 workers, a number which could grow to as much as 3,000.

There will be 52,000 spindles and 794 looms running 24 hours a day while the dyeing and finishing divisions will work in two shifts (16 hours).

The factory will consume 9,000 tons of cotton and 2,000 [tons] of polyester fiber for an annual output of 34.6 million square meters of fabric.

The factory will produce serge, gabardine, denim (jeans type), and liner material for finishing.

Its management will require 30 higher-level supervisory personnel and an equal number of medium-level supervisory personnel, to be trained preferably in the GDR.

The water consumption of 320 cubic meters per hour and electric power consumption of 25 Mva also demonstrate the plant's size.

The entire complex covers an area of 102,000 square meters. The spinning and weaving building occupies the biggest surface area with 56,000 square meters, something like three soccer fields.

This "monster" of iron and steel will consume 38,600 tons of cement, 3,200 tons of steel, 20,000 Brazil sheets of corrugated roofing material.

In addition to the factory buildings, the complex will include a nursery for the children of the work force, a kitchen and dining room, and a multipurpose playing field.

#### Changing the Face of Mocuba

The arrival of 3,000 workers and their families in Mocuba will certainly change the old habits of this city deep in Zambezia. It will be necessary to provide new housing facilities but also recreation and entertainment centers.

This explains the concern with building 2,400 housing units to meet the requirements of the new residents of Mocuba. The project is still on paper but continues to be contemplated seriously in view of the somewhat dramatic experiences which are being repeated throughout the country due to the lack of housing.

For the time being, 115 housing units and a 40-room motel are under construction as part of the project; 60 have already been built and the number should go up to 82 by the end of the year. The motel's concrete and cement skeleton can already be seen.

As part of the project, there will also be an improvement in the water supply system. A catchment tower was completed in the bed of the Licungo River. The foundations are now being built for the water treatment station, that is, water for the factory, and water for the city, which once again this year had felt the insufficiency of the system established in the Lugela River.

Along with minor projects, Mocuba is going ahead with this big project that is a challenge to the capacity of men.

Clothing the population is the objective, which, in this province, seems to have a higher priority than filling one's stomach.

5058

CSO: 3442/43

## MOZAMBIQUE

### DIPLOMATS VISIT GAZA DROUGHT AREA

MB190722 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Western diplomats who have visited part of the drought-affected area of the southern Mozambique Province of Gaza have called for urgent food aid to save lives. Diplomats from the Maputo embassies of France, Italy, Britain, and the Federal Republic of Germany were taken to Chibuto district, about 200 km northeast of Maputo.

French Charge d'Affaires (Rene Revoltaire) said people were walking dozens of kilometers in search of help and protection from the South African-backed Quizumba bandits. Mr (Revoltaire) said he had seen a group of about 100 people, thin, dirty, and dressed in rags, who have been wandering for days until the Mozambique armed forces found them and brought them to centers, he said, but the food supply was still sporadic, and people were surviving on roots, leaves and berries.

The chancellor of the Italian Embassy, (Aroldo Prati), said the armed bandits were aggravating the effects of the drought, and people were walking long distances to get away from them. He said the people of Gaza were continuing to work despite the problems, and the fields were ready for planting as soon as the rains came. The arrival of food aid in the village of Chipadja had resulted in a mass reduction in the death rate, he added. Italy is supplying large quantities of seeds and fertilizer as well as food.

The British Government also pledged extra food aid during President Samora Machel's visit to Britain, and the possibility of supplying antibiotics to fight the diseases caused by undernourishment has been studied.

CSO: 3400/301



## MOZAMBIQUE

### MOZAMBIQUE'S EX-REBEL PRESIDENT: 'EVEN GOD MAKES MISTAKES'

Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Oct 83 p 7

[Article by José Rebelo]

[Text] Expected in Paris today for his first visit here, the president of Mozambique, Samora Machel, is one of the most striking and influential heads of state on the African continent. His "Portuguese Pilgrimage" has further demonstrated that. The man who once fought the guerrilla struggle against Salazar harbors no rancor toward Lisbon, and is trying to draw closer to the West.

"I suffered a great deal because of you." President Samora Machel had just had lunch with 300 Portuguese businessmen. He was just about to get into his waiting car when a woman of 50 or so managed to break through the ring of security police around the Mozambiquan president, and, weeping, cried out, "It's because of you that I had to leave Mozambique!" Mr Michel looked her straight in the eye, and replied: "You know, ma'am, even God makes mistakes!" And on that note, the two embraced.

For 6 days, from Friday 7 October to Wednesday, 12 October, Mr Machel has been criss-crossing Portugal, the land that once held his country as a colony, and in which he had never before set foot. Oddly enough, his tour began to look very much like a pilgrimage. In Lisbon, he laid a wreath at the tomb of 16-century Portuguese poet Luis de Camoens. In Batalha, at the monastery that commemorates the Portuguese victory over the Spaniards in the 14th century, he knelt in prayer before the tomb of the unknown soldier. At Guimaraes, he spent the night in the castle of the first king of Portugal. At Coimbra, he asked to meet Mr Miguel Jorga, one of the country's foremost writers. When his wish was granted, he said something to the great man that expressed what he had been experiencing since the start of this visit: "I feel like a young girl on her wedding-day!"

At Queluz Palace, the official residence, the president welcomed Col Lousada, one of the signatories to the Lusaka agreement that formalized Mazambique's independence: "So, what have you been up to?" asked the president. "I'm on the general staff," replied the

colonel. "Well, now! You've turned into a bureaucrat!" was the response.

### Fascinated by the Military

It is very odd, this fascination the military hold for Samora Machel! At a gathering with a group of officers, he beckoned to a photographer: "I want my picture taken like this, alongside my generals from Nampula," he said. Nampula, of course, is one of the regions in Mozambique where the colonial war raged most fiercely. And, at the time, these officers, now "generals," were fighting on the other side. What of it? The president of Mozambique finds it easy to explain today's friendship: "The Portuguese people were never our enemy. We Mozambiquans and you Portuguese fought together against the fascist regime. Together, we won. We, in Mozambique, and you, in Portugal. That means that we have been allies, and we shall keep on being allies."

Eight years after that war's end, it already belongs to history. "I saw you for the first time in Rome," Portuguese Socialist leader Tito de Morais reminded President Machel at a ceremony in the Portuguese National Assembly. "That was back in 1973. I was in political exile, and you were heading a nationalist movement. How could I ever have imagined that, 10 years later, we should meet here, or that we should be holding the jobs we do?" Tito de Morais today is presiding officer in Parliament, and his guest has traded his guerrilla fatigues for the green uniform with gold-starred red epaulets of a marshal.

Before reaching this height, though, he climbed up through the ranks. He served as private soldier, military instructor, and political commissar. When Eduardo Mondlane, the long-time head of FRELIMO, was assassinated, it was Machel who took command of the troops. At the time, he spoke for a view that many people considered "moderate." His political program was "Fight racism, fight tribalism, fight regionalism." Reared in a rural Protestant family, he became a farmer while still very young. After a while, he left the farm for Lourenco-Marquês, now Maputo, where he studied nursing. It was in that city that he made the acquaintance of Mr. Mondlane, who was a United Nations official at the time. It was through him that he made contact with FRELIMO. After seeking asylum in Tanzania, he left for Algeria to get some military training, and subsequently spent time in the Soviet Union and in China.

Today, at 50, the all-powerful master of Mozambique is not a diplomat like Zimbabwe's President Mugabe. He lacks the finesse of Zambia's Kenneth Kaunda. Rarely has the Portuguese parliament heard so forthright and eloquent a speaker.

In his marathon speeches periodically delivered to mass audiences of Mozambiquans at Maputo's Independence Square, the president

is admittedly not given to mincing words. He reminded us that we heard him, on 18 March 1980, lashing out against corruption and scathingly denouncing negligence. "We walk into a business or a plant," he explained, "and we find that the people sitting in the executive offices have simply promoted themselves by moving in and taking over when the owners fled: the woman who used to be head stenographer heads the purchasing department; the old handyman is head of sales, and the former lab attendant is now treasurer. But not a one of them has made the slightest effort to learn the job, or to understand what he is doing! That's not quite it: they have all learned how not to earn their own salaries. The people must participate directly in the purification process. The people must report infiltrators, must point out the undisciplined, unmask the incompetents, attack the arrogant, and throw the rascals out!"

Equally needed, though, is action to remedy the pitiful operation of the distribution systems, as well as the proliferation of "criminals, shady operators, vagabonds, and prostitutes." And Samora Machel repeats the lesson over and over: "The people must be vigilant. The people's brigades in every neighborhood must visit every house to find out who lives there and to establish a list of inhabitants. Every neighborhood must have a complete roster of its people."

At the international level, Mr Machel is not an easy man to deal with, either for the East or for the West. His friends assure all who ask that the Soviet Union failed to appreciate his efforts in favor of military cooperation with Portugal. As a member of NATO, Portugal could very well be, in Moscow's eyes, an agent for American penetration. In very carefully chosen words, Mr Gromyko reportedly explained to the Mozambiquan president the delicate factors that made this rapprochement undesirable. Fidel Castro was reportedly more blunt in his warnings. Noting the Cuban leader's emphatic insistence, Mr Machel reportedly replied: "What? You mean to tell me the Soviets don't cooperate with the Americans? In space, for instance, aren't Soviet and American cosmonauts orbiting together? Well, then, why couldn't we cooperate with all countries? Is it because we're underdeveloped? Is it because we're Blacks?"

Be that as it may, unfriendly commentators ought not to rejoice overmuch at the rapprochement between Mozambique and the United States. "They'd better not cling to any illusions," say those in the Mozambiquan president's entourage: "Samora will never be the Sadat of Southern Africa."

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SURVEY OF ADVANCES, TRAINING, CAMPS, ARMED ASSAULTS OF RNM

Provinces Affected

Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese 21 Oct 83 "2ndo Caderno" Suppl. pp 5-7

[Article by Antonio Duarte: "Rebels Advance With Civilian Targets as Their Objective"]

[Text] During a week when South African Armed Forces again began to penetrate into Mozambican territory through a bombing attack on the offices of the ANC (National African Congress)--at a time when the memory of the tragic raid on Matola is not yet erased--O JORNAL is concluding the publication of a dossier on the Mozambican National Resistance [RNM], an armed movement which is operating in 9 of the 10 Mozambican provinces and receiving support and training from South Africa for the destabilization of President Samora Machel's regime.

In a previous edition of O JORNAL, we published a report about two Portuguese who were prisoners of the RNM for 9 months and an interview with Domingos Fondo, provincial military commander of Inhambane (one of the provinces hardest hit by the RNM), who informed us that the RNM is using chemical warfare in Mozambican territory. In this edition we are completing the dossier with a general view of the bases, camps, areas of influence of the RNM in Mozambique and the step by step advances being made with the transcription of passages from a military document to which O JORNAL had access in Maputo, as well as the report of an attack by the RNM on the Maputo-Quelimane route in which two Portuguese were victims.

Of Mozambique's 10 provinces, only one--Cabo Delgado--is still immune from any vestige of activity by the RNM. Those most threatened with RNM bases and camps are Manica, Sofala and Inhambane, that is, the central-southern part of the country. Recently, the so-called "armed gangs" have succeeded in advancing into the interior of Zambezia Province.

Contrary to what is happening in Angola with UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], we cannot speak in Mozambique of areas occupied by armed opposition to FRELIMO [Mozambican Liberation Front].

In fact, the self-designated Mozambican National Resistance (which is not officially recognized as an opposition movement by any Western country) is operating at widely separated points of the Mozambican territory: areas of most difficult access for the heavy materiel of the Mozambican Army.

#### Peasants "Recruited" by Force

Possessing sophisticated telecommunications equipment (computerized, with perforated cards), the so-called "armed gangs" manage to maintain itinerant positions--always informed by their commandos about the advances of the government troops--in provinces where the people, without traditions of struggling for freedom in colonial times, are more permissive, or more subservient, or more terrorized.

In the beginning, the RNM used blackmail with these people, offering them food in exchange for accomplice "protection."

Later, especially in the provinces of Manica and Inhambane, the RNM opted for psychological tactics, kidnappings and terror, to neutralize areas of resistance by the peasants in villages of the interior.

Many of the individuals who comprise the RNM's advance columns and base and camp personnel are peasants "recruited" by force from villages which are pillaged and burned.

Of those kidnaped, the strongest and most agile are forced to fight against FRELIMO. The day comes when they are given weapons and forced to kill someone, thus becoming a part of the RNM.

This recruiting "procedure" is used mostly in the provinces of Manica, Sofala and Inhambane, the areas hardest hit by the action of the resistance movement.

#### At the Gorongosa Base

It is precisely in Sofala, Beira District, at the Gorongosa mountain range, that we find RNM's main base in Mozambican territory.

The base is defended by nature, that is, by the configuration of the terrain and by the fact that it is located in the Gorongosa National Park (closed to the public for this reason), surrounded by wild animals.

Recently, Alexander Sloop, an American journalist and correspondent for the UPI in South Africa, managed to enter this base with members of the RNM.

The report of this first penetration by a Western journalist into Mozambique, accompanied by RNM rebels, was published in the 14 September 1983 edition of the RAND DAILY MAIL, one of South Africa's principal newspapers.



Afonso Dhlakama, "Supreme Commander"

During 28 days of March, from the Mozambican-Malawi border to the Gorongosa base, the American journalist traveled 400 km as part of a column headed by Afonso Dhlakama, "chairman and supreme commander of the RNM."

UPI's Alexander Sloop witnessed an attack made by RNM members on a convoy of Mozambican soldiers on the railway which connects Beira with Malawi.

The railroad had been sabotaged a few weeks ago and, in principle, was expected to be inoperative for the next few months. Therefore, it will have been with some surprise that the rebels heard the convoy which was headed toward Beira.

Afonso Dhlakama, 30 years of age, orders the attack on the convoy of 15 freight cars. According to the UPI journalist, the attackers (about 70) are armed with AK47 long-range rifles, two 60 mm mortars and a bazooka, "all materiel of Soviet and Chinese origin."

The attack on the convoy results in the death of 27 FPLM [Popular Front for the Liberation of Mozambique] soldiers, "including 2 Cuban gunners and the wives of some officers." The locomotive is burned and the RNM seizes FPLM's weapons: heavy Chinese and MGG machine guns and three AK47 long-range rifles.

Who Controls Whom

According to Alexander Sloop, the "chairman and supreme commander of the RNM" asserts that "two-fifths of the territory are liberated areas" and that "another two-fifths constitute operational areas."

This information is vehemently denied by Mozambique. Military specialists contacted in Maputo advise O JORNAL that, theoretically, Mozambique can continue indefinitely to carry on the "nondeclared war" situation being inflicted by South Africa through "the enemy tactics which consists of the armed gangs."

The truth is that the actions of the RNM have civilian and economic targets as their objective, and only rarely--as in the case of the attack described by the UPI journalist--does the fighting concern military targets (and even in the case of the convoy, the target was not manifestly military).

Moreover, in Inhambane and Zambezia--where the RNM has advanced into the interior--provincial military commandos have been particularly active, managing to achieve a few victories over the RNM.

Recently, the provincial base of Tome was dismantled and the circle made tighter around the base of Vilanculos District, near the village of Mabote, where, 2 weeks ago, a mine in the road destroyed a van carrying Mozambican journalists and killed the driver.

Toward the southern part of Inhambane Province, civilian traffic is already meeting with less difficulty; in the daytime, the road between Maputo and the city of Inhambane can already be used with a few precautions.



Until a very short time ago, anyone who ventured out into the streets of Inhambane from 2300 or 2400 hours on, risked being shot at or kidnaped by the FNM. Now, with Maj Gen Domingos Fongo in provincial command, Inhambane is "only" a "surrounded" city.

The "encirclement" is making itself felt through a shortage of food--which arrives almost entirely by sea (the familiar mackerel)--and the lack of communication with the rest of the country and even with other parts of the province.

The Maimed, Burned, Disabled...

In the city of Inhambane it is relatively difficult to find anyone who has family members or friends who have never been attacked by the RNM on the roads or mountain tops or in the hamlets of the province.

Dressed in black and with a sad expression, Lucas Samo Mazive, first secretary of FRELIMO in Massingira District, tells us that he lost his wife (pregnant) and a friend in an ambush by the "bandits:"

"It was on 13 August...I was coming from Massingira to Inhambane with my wife who was in her last month of pregnancy. I was bringing her to the hospital in Inhambane...In the vicinity of Inhaduca they attacked us with gunshots, right on the street. The car turned over several times and, when I came to, I saw that I was wounded in the hands and face and my wife was dead. I began to run, like a madman."

We found cases like this by the dozens throughout Inhambane Province. Almost every day the wounded arrive at the provincial capital's airport, brought there by FPLM's light planes.

The Inhambane hospital gives a graphic picture: the maimed, burned, disabled... Zefanias Uaque, a peasant, 46 years of age, ended up without his left arm and his right paralyzed from a bullet.

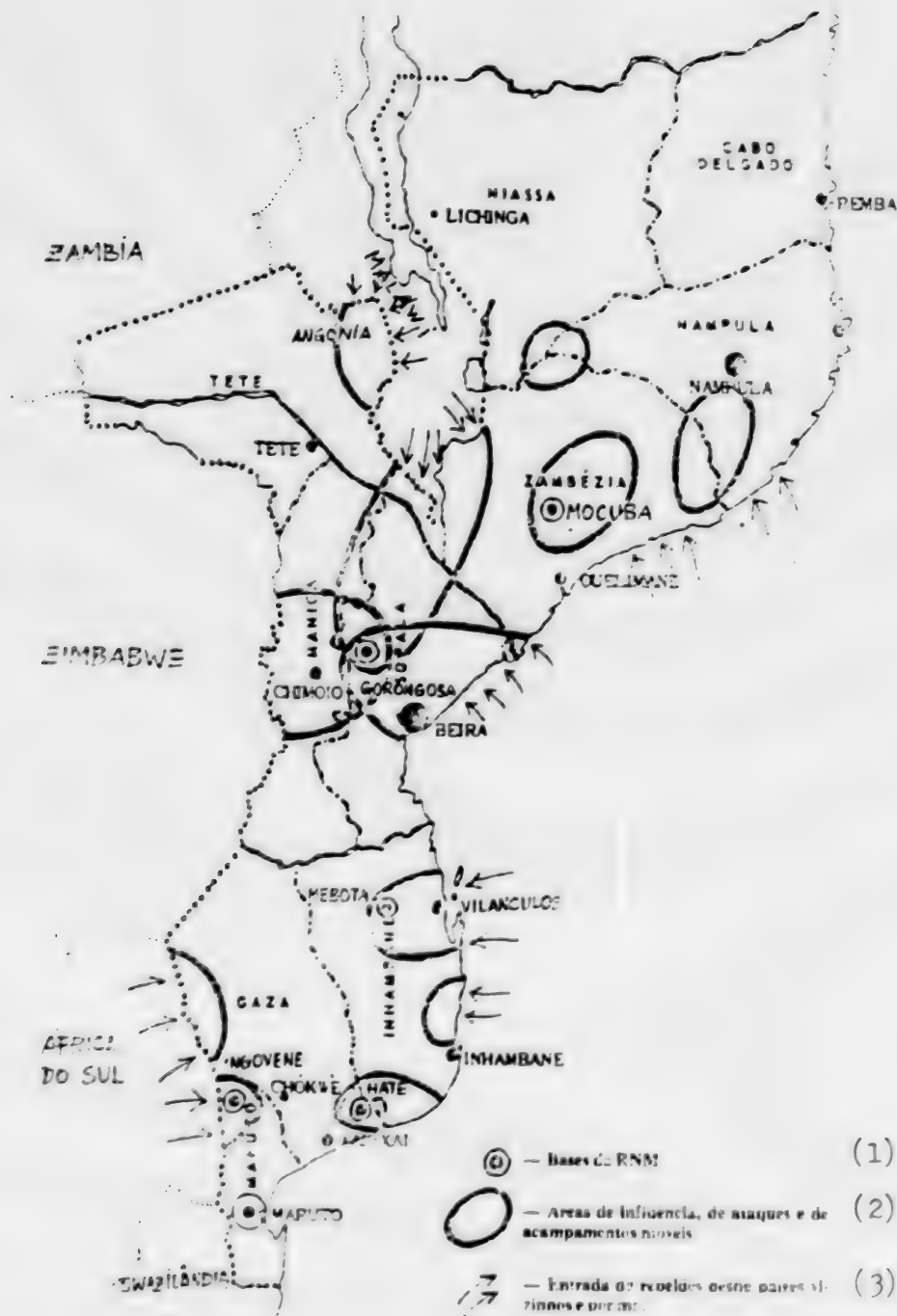
Furious over the constant attacks against his village, he had run after some of the "bandits" with a spear in his hand and had found them in his house stealing food...

Out of 36 communal villages in Inhambane Province, only 18 remain after the attacks, plundering and burnings by the RNM.

Manica--the Most Difficult Problem

In Maputo Province, the main focus of "resistance" is under control; it is in Moamba District along the border with South Africa and is specifically "Ngovene base, in Massingira District, now practically taken over by the FPLM.

The most difficult provinces are Manica and Sofala where joint troops, from Mozambique and Zimbabwe, are constantly guarding the Harare-Beira oil pipeline.



#### RNM action in Mozambique

Rebels enter via South Africa and Malawi and settle in areas where they can control the local population.

#### Key:

1. RNM bases
2. Areas of influence, attacks and mobile camps
3. Route taken by rebels from nearby countries and by sea

It is in Manica Province that support was given by some strata of the population--most directly bound by the old regulations and traditional tribal power, which the RNM claims to be defending--in the struggle against FRELIMO.

It is significant that, at the principal base in the Gorongosa area, in Sofala, the RNM members lack nothing. According to UPI journalist Alexander Sloop, "there is abundant food for the 300 base guerrillas" coming from neighboring collective farms and from hunting at the Gorongosa reserve.

Moreover, the base enjoys the "medical" assistance of a Portuguese, Jose Soares, who was a nurse in the colonial army and who gives daily lessons to 35 "medical students."

#### Ambiguities of Malawi

In Tete Province, Angonia District, at the border with Malawi, is the area most attacked by the RNM. On the road between Ulongue and Tete city there have been several attacks and acts of sabotage against the civilian population and small towns.

Armed groups coming from Malawi plunder and kill innocent people and immediately return to the neighboring country, whose attitude toward Mozambique is, to say the least, ambiguous, according to a statement made to O JORNAL by Mozambican authorities.

Bernardo Inacio, a journalist from Radio Mozambique in Tete, tells O JORNAL that, on 21 August, on the Angonia road, the "bandits" burned a small bus with nine women and children inside.

More recently, the same journalist covered a counterattack by the FPLM in the same area in which several prisoners were taken.

According to Bernardo Inacio, most of the prisoners were between the ages of 14 and 17 and did not know from whom they had received orders. But the orders were to kill.

#### Prisoners Cry Out for Drugs

The Radio Mozambique journalist also tells us that "several of those bandits seemed to be drugged, with their eyes bulging and with a fixed expression."

This information coincides with that of Mozambique's Information Minister Jose Luis Cabaco who tells O JORNAL that many of the RNM youth are influenced to engage in these actions through drugs ("ceruma," Mozambican marijuana).

"We had problems with a number of prisoners," says Jose Luis Cabaco, "who cry out for drugs and want to commit suicide."

Tete Province is also overrun by the rebels in its southern part where Malawi also borders Zambezia Province.

From all indications, this is said to be one of the main points of passage to the bases and camps in Monica, Sofala and Zambezia.

In a recent attack by the RNM on the Morrua mines in Molocue District, in Zambezia, in which 24 Soviet cooperants were kidnaped, witnesses heard some of the rebels speak the "Chissane" language, a dialect spoken in Vila Manica, Luabo and Chimoio (in Manica Province) and in the area of Marromeu, at the border between the provinces of Sofala and Zambezia.

#### Coast Stripped

According to information given to O JORNAL by a member of the Mozambican Government, the attack on Morrua also received logistic support from the sea.

The Mozambican coast is not sufficiently patrolled inasmuch as the navy does not have a reasonable number of vessels.

The Zambesi delta has been an area of easy access to the interior of Sofala, where there are scattered RNM camps and from where the rebels succeeded in penetrating into the city of Beira until a short time ago.

Landings of RNM rebels by sea have also been noted between Pebane (Zambezia) and Angoche (Nampula); and the Quelimane and Nampula highway is considered "dangerous," especially at night, for it was here that two Portuguese were seriously wounded in September and relieved of their possessions.

#### Zambezia--FPLM Surrounding Mocuba Base

In Zambezia, Mozambican troops are now encircling RNM's Mocuba base where it is thought that 22 to 24 Soviets, kidnaped at the end of August from the Morrua mines, are being held captive.

Of the 24 Soviet cooperants, 2 managed to escape and reached Nampula where they gave the FPLM information about the column which attacked Morrua.

Niassa, which the Mozambican authorities call "the country's surefire rear guard," was, until a short time ago, a "virgin" on the subject of RNM raids; but signs of "destabilization"--although well controlled--began to be discovered in Lago District (on the border with Malawi) and at the confluence of Nampula and Zambezia, leading to the conclusion that it was also not advisable to travel the road between Lichinga and Nampula at night.

#### Cabo Delgado Resists the "Resistance Movement"

The only province which is resisting the RNM is Cabo Delgado in the extreme north of the country. Home of the fearsome Macondes and cradle of FRELIMO, the province of Cabo Delgado (where President Samora Machel usually spends his vacations without any problems of security) has the greatest tradition of armed conflict during the colonial era and is presently the calmest area in Mozambican territory.

In the villages of Cabo Delgado, long-time FRELIMO combatants watch over their people very carefully and take pride in the fact that "no bandit" has the "courage" to "oppose" them.

"Bandits" or not--and in many instances their conduct appears more like that of bandits--the RNM rebels are now numerous enough to constitute a serious problem for FRELIMO.

15,000 Rebels?

According to Afonso Dhlakama, "chairman and supreme commander" of the RNM, the number of "resistance" guerrillas is now placed at 15,000 of whom 11,000 are armed.

Afonso Dhlakama, interviewed by the South African newspaper, RAND DAILY MAIL, asserts that he is fighting for a "non-Marxist nationalism," although he does not feel himself to be much attracted by the Spartan life of the guerrilla: "What I miss the most," he says, "is going to the movie and drinking coca cola."

Dhlakama belonged to FRELIMO which he joined in 1974 after the 25 April coup d'etat in Portugal.

After being a provincial military chief for a little more than 1 year, Afonso Dhlakama deserted to what was then Rhodesia and there began to fight against FRELIMO.

"FRELIMO," he says, "is worse than what the Portuguese were. The colonialists exploited us, but, at least, they did not try to put an end to our traditions."

Evo Fernandes and "kalashs" in Pretoria

Upon the death in combat of Andre Matsangaiza in 1979, RNM's guerrilla leader at that time, Dhlakama took over RNM's military command.

After the death on 17 April 1983 in Pretoria of Orlando Cristina, former member of the PIDE/DGS [Police for the Control of Foreigners and Defense of the State/Directorate General for Security], considered the "brain" of the RNM--the man who claimed to be following "the true thoughts of Eduardo Mondlane"(!?)--Afonso Dhlakama is, provisionally, the "chairman and supreme commander" of the RNM.

Meanwhile, according to what O JORNAL learned in Lisbon, Evo Fernandes, RNM's leader in the propaganda sector, left Lisbon--where he has a house in Cascais--before President Samora Machel's visit to Portugal and is now in Pretoria, RNM's general headquarters.

In concluding with South Africa, a bit of information--already confirmed in Mozambique--was gathered some time ago, with (some) astonishment by the Mozambican authorities: in the Cabo region a factory is starting up for the manufacture of Soviet Kalashnikov machine guns.



## Military Document

Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese 21 Oct 83 "2ndo Caderno" Suppl. p 8

[Text] The Mozambican National Resistance is now in its second phase and has training camps in eastern Transvaal, Phalaborwa area, South Africa, according to a military document to which O JORNAL has partial access in Maputo. The following is a transcript of the portion of the document which we were able to read.

"From the action of the armed gangs, their logistic support and leadership, it is possible to distinguish two phases: the Rhodesian phase and the South African phase, which begins shortly after the results of the Lancaster House conference were made known, toward the end of 1979.

### The Rhodesian Phase

1. The armed gangs emerge as units absorbed by the special companies of troops belonging to the minority and illegal regime of Ian Smith, the "Selous Scouts." They are made up of former commandos and GE and GEP [Special Group, Special Parachute Group] recruits, who fled to Rhodesia during the period immediately before and after independence. Most of them come from units quartered in the Manica area (Chimoio). In 1974, a major and colonel were in Chimoio training commandos and recruits; the two then flee to Rhodesia in July-August 1974.

In Rhodesia they are taken in by the Selous Scouts under the leadership of Ron Red Daly who had known them in Chimoio. The former commandos and GE and GEP recruits are trained in Bindura, headquarters of the Selous Scouts, and, at first, are used as troops for the gathering of information concerning the location of ZANU [Zimbabwe African National Union] and ZAPU [Zimbabwe African People's Union] bases and Zimbabwe refugees. Later, in 1975 and 1976, those former members of the PIDE-DGS special units take part in attacks against the national territory, such as that against Mapai/Chicuala-cuala in June 1976.

2. At the end of 1975, the "Voice of Free Africa" begins to function in what was then Salisbury, with broadcasters in Gwelo. Radio Quizumba begins to vindicate some of the actions carried out by the Selous Scouts in the interior of Mozambique as having been perpetrated by the RNM. Radio Quizumba would begin its programs with a song rendered by Joao Maria Tudela, one of Jorge Jardim's right-hand men. Orlando Cristina, who was in Malawi in 1974, emerges in Rhodesia the following year and takes part in setting up Radio Quizumba.

3. During the Rhodesian phase, the armed gangs take orders from the Selous Scouts, and their objective is to set up fixed camps in the interior of Mozambique, especially in the country's central area in order to be supplied by air. Their action is characterized by the kidnaping of members of the population, assaults on stores and attacks against vehicles driving on the Maputo-Beira (Inchope) national highway. After the overthrow of the Smith-Muzorewa regime and as a result of the FPLM offensive, the armed gangs momentarily lose their leadership, are disorganized and withdraw.



## The South African Phase

1. However, that situation lasts only a short time. The apartheid regime begins to give full logistic and financial support to the armed gangs shortly after Zimbabwe's independence. (The training, leadership and support of the armed gangs were naturally accompanied from the beginning by the secret services of the South African racists who, incidentally, maintain a special unit in Rhodesia.) Small groups of former Selous Scouts and mercenaries are infiltrated into the national territory to carry out major acts of sabotage: the destruction of bridges, railroads and traffic-signal buoys at the Beira port.

2. Radio Quizumba is transferred to Transvaal where it proceeds to operate near the Bantu stronghold of Bophuthatswana. In Cascais, near Lisbon, a propaganda center is set up by the RNM, with Evo Fernandes being rather active in the Portuguese capital. His statements are beginning to be disseminated with distinction by Radio of South Africa in the Portuguese language.

3. Racist South Africa is setting up training camps in eastern Transvaal in the Phalaborwa area as a starting point for groups of armed bandits to be infiltrated into Mozambique. Aerial supplies to the armed gangs is being intensified.

4. Under the leadership of the South African racists, the armed gangs are conducting acts aimed at paralyzing the country's principal communications routes, particularly those leading to Zimbabwe. The objective of these acts is to promote destabilization in both countries. Under the same leadership the armed gangs are proceeding to kidnap and assassinate internationalist cooperants and carry out psychological terrorism.

### Railroad, Highway Assaults

Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese 21 Oct 83 "2ndo Caderno" Suppl. p 8

#### [Text] Attack on Railroad Train

Last Friday, women and children, including a newborn child--shot in the head--were killed during an attack by the RNM on a train traveling on the Malawi-Beira railroad.

The rebels caused dozens of deaths and wounded among the passengers who were riding on the train from Inhamitanga to Beira at about 100 km from the capital of Sofala and near the RNM's central base in the Gorongosa area.

The train was escorted by military forces which were inadequate to cope with the attack. The locomotive was destroyed and some of the passengers who left the train unharmed were sent away after being robbed of their possessions.

## Attack on Nampula Highway

Kilometer 85 on the Nampula-Quelimane highway. Wednesday, 8 August, 3 o'clock in the morning. Two Portuguese, one an emigrant, the other a cooperant, are driving along in the night. Suddenly, the older Portuguese, who is driving, brakes sharply, causing the automobile, a Mitsubishi, to swerve. In front of them, across the road, is a tree trunk. The younger Portuguese yells: "We are being waylaid. It's the bandits!"

Rushed at night. Antonio Carneiro de Carvalho, 65 years of age, married, two children, and Antonio Domingos de Sousa, 37 years of age, married, father of a 5 year old daughter, both scheduled to work at a Mozambican road-building firm, are hit with machine-gun bullets even before the car in which they are traveling comes to a stop.

The driver of the automobile is wounded in the leg and right buttock, and a third bullet causes his intestines to spill out. He falls to the left side and continues to moan softly.

The companion is hit in the buttock, leaves the car and throws himself onto an embankment. There are six or seven attackers, concealed by the darkness.

The driver has only enough strength to sink down onto the shoulder of the road, leaning against the automobile.

Antonio Domingos de Sousa catches sight of the armed men. They are wearing camouflage uniforms similar to those worn by Mozambican militiamen.

"Is anyone alive?" the attackers ask, turning to the place where the wounded are lying. The younger Portuguese answers yes. They order him to raise his hands and come forward.

They strip him and leave him in his shorts.

"You are Portuguese?" they ask in confirming the identity of the wounded man. And they go on to say in a harsh tone:

"Do you know that we also kill Portuguese? The Portuguese are the foreigners who are working in Mozambique in the greatest numbers. They are the ones who aid FRELIMO the most. And we kill anyone who aids FRELIMO!"

Antonio Domingos de Sousa pleads for mercy: "Please don't hurt us..." He explains that he has been in Mozambique for 10 years, is married to a Mozambican woman in addition to having a cooperant contract and that "the old man" has been living in Nampula for 25 years, is married to a Portuguese woman, has two children and is held in great respect and esteem.

"Let's take the old man's clothes also," say the attackers.

"Please don't do that," the companion pleads. "He is very old."

The armed men point their flashlight toward Antonio Carneiro de Carvalho's face. "It's true; he is old." They take only his shoes and socks.

"Let's burn the jeep," they say after that.

The younger Portuguese drags the older one away from the road while the attackers are gathering dry grass.

They open the hood and light the grass. In a short time the Mitsubishi is a heap of burning embers.

They return to the older Portuguese and frisk him again, looking for his watch. They do not find one.

They again return to the younger Portuguese and bring him his pants. "Here, so you won't be cold."

They then ask: "Do you know who we are?" Antonio Domingos answers with a hesitant no.

"We are the Mozambican National Resistance," says a man with a checkered band around his head.

Another armed man checks the Portuguese where he is wounded and says to the others: "He is wounded."

When they go away, another burst of machine-gun fire is heard along with the sound of a man moaning. The Portuguese is afraid. Early in the morning, at daylight, Antonio Domingos finds a Mozambican militiaman dead on the road.

Shortly thereafter, villagers from the neighboring areas appear; they had been fearfully watching the scene from a distance.

At 0600 hours, an FPLM "Unimog" arrives and calls for a Land-Rover; after a certain amount of bureaucratic delay, the Land-Rover takes the wounded men to the Amparo hospital where the O JORNAL reporter finds the Portuguese, Antonio Carneiro de Carvalho, still confined.

Although free of danger, the older man, Antonio Carneiro de Carvalho, is still recuperating and cannot receive visitors. All of a sudden, he sees his life in Mozambique interrupted. He will have to return to Portugal to begin again from zero, at 65 years of age.

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RENOVATION OF NORTHERN RAILWAY BETWEEN NACALA, ENTRE-LAGOS

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 25 Sep 83 pp 18-23

[Text] Maximize Operating Capacity

Nacala is the best natural port on the eastern coast of Africa, offering excellent access and navigability. Nevertheless, much more cargo could be handled there if the railroad serving it had an increased shipping capacity. The SATCC [Southern African Commission on Transportation and Telecommunications] is giving priority to the total renovation of the North Line between Nacala and Entre-Lagos so that port facilities can be improved.

The port of Nacala is the largest and the shortest route by which Malawi has access to the sea. Thus, most transit traffic at this port comes from Malawi. In the context of regional development projects drawn up by the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference], particularly in the transportation sector, the port of Nacala has priority.

Thus, since the formation of the SATCC, the major effort of its technical units has been to study port facilities and plan its development so that its handling services may be improved.

It can be said that it has operated better in the past. If the amount of cargo handled still does not exceed expectations, it is because the current transportation system serving the port is inadequate.

There is no doubt that the container pier, for example, significantly improved service in the past 3 years. Before that, 2,500 to 3,000 containers remained on the dock at times, now no more than one-fifth of that is not serviced immediately.

Today, the port of Nacala can unload merchandise on time and ship it on to its destination, primarily seasonal merchandise whose delay would be detrimental to its recipients. This is the case with wheat, fertilizers, farming and other types of equipment and various raw materials for Malawian and Mozambican industries.

Moreover, Finland will finance a project to pave the container terminal at a later phase of the project. This financing will be used to pave the container warehouse area and buy equipment like tractors and fork lifts to improve lateral handling. A ship-to-dock and a dock-to-ship container carrier will also be acquired.

This port modernization project will enable Nacala, like many international ports, to handle more containerized goods.

According to the terms of the financing agreement with Finland, the project also includes technical assistance for terminal management and maintenance operations.

The container crane which helps significantly to store containers more efficiently in the warehouse area is a great advantage of the container pier of the port of Nacala. Before it was put in place, ships waited several days for their cargo, an anomaly which has completely disappeared today.

As mentioned above, problems in shipping out certain products persist and they are related to problems with the railroad. Currently, four trains with merchandise run a day, trains with container cars and trains with fuel tanks. In all, more than 100 cars are handled.

The fact that torrential rains early each year completely halt the movement of locomotives in certain places is a related problem which the railroad renovation project will undoubtedly overcome.

Without this type of calamity and with its equipment fully operational, the port of Nacala will not have merchandise tie-up problems, either for Malawi or for its internal services. Thus, with the renovation of the railroad and the development of the port proper, Nacala will be able to handle 800,000 tons a year.

#### The Renovation Project

The first SATCO project involving a major amount of physical work and large amounts of money, the renovation of the rail line linking Nacala with Entre-Lagos in the Malawian border area will get underway shortly.

Our reporter visited Nacala about this matter and was in informal contact with Dr Subhaschandra Bhatt, brigade chief for improvements in the north, who is also national director of regional cooperation in the Ministry of Ports, Railways and Merchant Marine.

According to Director Bhatt, all financial agreements have been signed so the first phase of the project can begin; it involves the complete renovation of the section of the railroad linking the port of Nacala with the city of Nampula.

Several production units were set up to streamline the execution of the project. The first, which will begin work immediately, is that of the



Namialo stone quarry which will produce gravel and crushed rock for the concrete crossties.

The second production unit will make concrete crossties. Initially, it was supposed to be in Nampula but given the problems involving transportation and the creation of adequate infrastructure, it was decided that it should be located in Namialo. The third production unit, which is mobile and works on the line itself, is responsible for welding railroad tracks.

Another production unit is responsible for the railroad renovation proper. In a project related to one production unit, prefabricated houses to lodge Mozambican workers and foreign technicians will be set up; this will benefit overall project implementation.

Mobile dry docks and camps will be set up along the way, according to the plan of this major work. They will be equipped with all necessary infrastructure such as kitchens and dining halls. As during the renovation of the Dondo railroad line, small moveable cities to house the work brigades will be set up.

The first technicians are scheduled to arrive in late September or early October. At that time too, the urgently needed equipment to survey the terrain, set up the houses and start work on the Namialo quarry will also arrive.

The renovation work proper is scheduled to begin next year. Then the production units will be set up, shipyards built and production of the railroad crossties and gravel will begin. When the renovation begins, 800 meters of line will be laid a day.

This project will continue for the next 30 months. When the first phase is completed, the second phase which includes the line from Nampula to Entre-Lagos will begin. This will take 24 months.

Financed by Portugal, France and Canada, this phase which is beginning will be under the general supervision of the brigade of improvements for the north, assisted by SOFRERAIL [French Railroad and Construction Company], a firm specializing in railroads.

9479

CSO: 3442/25



## BRIEFS

PEANUT IMPORTS--A total of 50 tons of peanuts imported from Sudan has just been unloaded at the port of Beira; it will be used to increase present seed reserves for the 1983/1984 planting season. This amount has already been given to the BOROR Distributor for distribution in the central region of the country. Our reporter learned that this order from the National Seed Company, filled by INTERQUIMICA [Mozambique Company for the Import and Export of Chemicals and Plastics], was placed so that the area would have seeds to grow that oil-bearing crop and fight hunger. It is important to stress, moreover, that the current importing by INTERQUIMICA coincides with the major effort in that region of the country, especially in seed provisioning, to insure the success of the present planting season. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 28 Sep 83 p 3] 9479

COALMEN'S COOPERATIVE--The formation of a coal workers' cooperative in August 1983 in the village of Inchope-Cruzamento, Chimoio district, is a response to the resolutions of the Fourth Party Congress, which advocated the initiation of small projects in all parts of the country. This group of 73 members has already set up two selling places and has more than 50 furnaces to cook coal. It can produce around 20 to 30 sacks of charcoal a day. Toward this effort, the party and government structures in the district of Manica Province gave cooperative members around 500 sacks, to alleviate the shortage of this kind of packaging which they mentioned along with other problems like the lack of transportation and the shortage of various tools essential to coal production, such as shovels, rakes, hoes, buckets and ground breakers. "We are endeavoring to acquire all this equipment so this cooperative may help solve the coal shortage, especially in the city of Beira," the village administrator told our correspondent. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 23 Sep 83 p 2] 9479

DOMESTIC AIRLINE FLIGHTS CANCELLED--The Mozambique Airlines, LAM, has announced the cancellation of all domestic flights until further notice. An advertisement by the airline in today's Mozambique press says that the airline will as far as possible put on special flights. It asks people who want to fly to keep in touch with ticket sales offices. No specific reason is given for the cancellation of internal flights, but unofficial sources told Radio Maputo it was due to difficulties over fuel distribution. International flights of the airline are not affected. [Text] [MB131225 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 13 Nov 83]

NEW HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR--In Maputo this morning, President Samora Machel received the credentials of (Tamas Gaspar Gal), the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic to Mozambique. The Mozambique leader began by noting that Mozambique constitutes the front-line--the confrontation line with the apartheid regime. Being at the front-line, Mozambique is for peace, progress, and equality among men, President Samora Machel said. Marshal Samora Machel hailed the Hungarian stand in the struggle for peace, and greeted all the world's progressive and democratic forces who are struggling for the total elimination of war on our planet. The new Hungarian ambassador to Mozambique also referred to the growing tension in the international arena. (Tamas Gaspar Gal) said that his country has high regard for the victories achieved by the Mozambican people in the struggle against colonialism, as well as the victories that have been achieved since independence despite the aggression committed against Mozambique. The new Hungarian ambassador accredited to Maputo stressed that the cooperation between Mozambique and Hungary has shown significant development over the past years. (Tamas Gaspar Gal) expressed his country's desire to see the relations with Mozambique strengthened in all fields. [Text] [MB181326 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 18 Nov 83]

CSO: 3442/53

KEY FIGURE BEHIND COUP ATTEMPT ANALYZED; KOUNTCHE'S FUTURE QUESTIONED

Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Oct 83 pp 1, 4

[Article by Francoise Chipaux]

[Text] The attempted coup d'etat which failed in the first part of the month was not the work of Tripoli, but of an odd figure about whom very little has been said until now: President Kountche's "marabout."

Niamey--"A minor setback," as Prime Minister Oumarou Mamane calls it, or a serious snag in a regime whose rigor and stability were still being touted everywhere only yesterday, the coup d'etat attempt which took place in Niamey on the night of 5 October is still divulging its secrets. Despite the silence of officials in charge, who have taken refuge behind the ongoing investigation, reports filtering into the Nigerien capital suggest that this attempt, whose improvised character was a surprise, probably had more significant ramifications than people are willing to admit. The arrest of two members of the government, the minister of national education and his state secretary, and of several high officials, officers and noncommissioned officers for complicity shows in any case that the conspiracy was not limited to those close to the president. The police have also reportedly discovered lists of people's names and positions, which undoubtedly explains the extent of the interrogations and arrests.

One week after this attempt and although the situation is totally calm in Niamey --the only references to the events are the messages of support for the chief of state tirelessly broadcast by the radio, The Voice of the Sahel, at the start of its newscasts--it is nevertheless possible to suggest some hypotheses: first of all, and contrary to the fears of leaders disturbed by the unrest in Upper Volta and who saw therein a possibility of contagion possibly stirred up by Tripoli, the coup attempt definitely seems to be a purely internal affair. Second, the personality of the man who appears to be the main instigator, Lt Amadou Oumarou, known as "Bonkano," and the support which he enjoyed cast a troubling light on the government and its head. Third, without drawing hasty conclusions, most of the people arrested are of Peul descent, as is Lieutenant Bonkano, who undoubtedly preferred to gather around him people of his ethnic group, all natives of the right bank of the Niger River.

## An Omnipotent Man

In any case, one thing is certain: the fall of Lieutenant Bonkano, officially the president's security adviser and actually his loyal henchman, pleased many Nigeriens.

Soothsayer, wizard, marabout, "black Rasputin," evil genie, none of these adjectives probably describes completely the personality of this man whom people were amazed to find at the side of austere President Kountche. Almost illiterate but very intelligent, Lieutenant Bonkano, a mere orderly at the time of his first meeting with the future President Kountche in 1969 and later a republican guard in 1974 at the time of the coup d'etat which brought Kountche to power and in which Bonkano was reportedly involved, had since become an omnipotent and extremely wealthy man. His influence over the president was increasing and for 3 or 4 years no action had been taken without his approval (appointments, dismissals, reorganizations). The reason for this ascendancy is, on one hand, largely irrational. The very tolerant Islam practiced by almost all of Niger's 6 million inhabitants is actually very compatible with the vestiges of animism, not to mention witchcraft. Lieutenant Bonkano, usually dressed in a large white "boubou" [traditional Moslem garment], his head wrapped in an immaculate turban, a rosary in his hands and the Koran under his arm, was "the president's marabout." Didn't people say that he had predicted his accession to the presidency?

In any case, the numerous mosques which Lieutenant Bonkano had built in Niamey and in which he organized large religious ceremonies on Fridays, which the regime's dignitaries were expected to attend, attest not only to his mysticism, but also to his wealth. The most recent of these mosques, built on the right bank of the Niger River about 20 km from the capital at a practically desert site, was officially opened at great expense several months ago in the presence of President Kountche.

Its blue rooftops and stucco walls are heavily guarded today and we had to spend 4 hours at the office of the National Police and at the Office of Coordination and Communications (BCL), the government's political police, just to get a permit to go near it. Beside his mosques, Lieutenant Bonkano had his houses erected, whose dimensions are in no way comparable to the modest house in which the chief of state still resides.

And this is the second reason which can be proposed to explain Lieutenant Bonkano's influence over the president: he had amassed a considerable fortune in trade, bribes, but undoubtedly also through government graft. He reportedly served as a front for the president for redistributing money to all those whose support it is well to assure--traditional leaders and influential marabouts in particular. It is also rumored in Niamey that he was having an affair with the wife of the chief of state.

Then why did he risk everything, money, power, honors, to obtain the additional power which the presidency would have given him? Here again, two explanations can be suggested. Having created a vacuum around General Kountche, in particular having alienated most of the president's comrades in arms and installed men who, without necessarily being his loyal supporters, were answerable to him for their power, did he think that the time had come to make his move? The

contagion of the coup d'etat in Upper Volta, the region's agitated situation with the war in Chad, anarchy in Ghana and a constant amount of unrest in Nigeria, could certainly have given him ideas. But didn't he, on the other hand, also feel that his power was threatened? Lieutenant Bonkano's ventures were not doing well financially, his investments were turning out to be disastrous in every sense and the secret government funds, supplied mainly by the profits from uranium, were empty; politically, above all, the almost total ascendancy which he had acquired over the chief of state was beginning to make many people unhappy, even if very few of them dared to complain to the president. It is also rumored that the president turned out of his office those who broached the "subject of Bonkano."

The semidisgrace of Lt Col Djermakoye Adamou, former foreign affairs minister, former minister of health, former chairman of the National Commission for the Establishment of Social Development Institutions, considered the number two man in the government until the early part of this year and now the prefect of Zinder, can undoubtedly be explained partly by his open hostility to Lieutenant Bonkano's power. Lieutenant Colonel Djermakoye was actually one of the few government figures, along with the army chief of staff, who was arrested during the attempted coup, to have nothing to do with the grandiose ceremonies organized by Lieutenant Bonkano. Lieutenant Bonkano, who had also become the virtual boss of the BCL, also reigned by the fear which he inspired in a regime whose police character is particularly conspicuous.

Nigeriens no longer dared to express their opinions except in select groups, it is said today, for fear that the person with whom they were speaking would turn out to be a provocateur or an informer. "If you talk to a Nigerien in his office," we were told, "he will turn on the radio to confuse anyone possibly listening." Most telephone calls are tapped, and effectively it seems. Taxis venture into the vicinity of the presidential residence only reluctantly and none would dare to pass in front.

If the fall of Lieutenant Bonkano relieves many people, it also creates a dangerous short-term handicap for General Kountche, who cleverly acknowledged his "mistake" in his explanatory speech to the Nigerien nation (LE MONDE of 7-10 October). But will that be enough? There is no doubt that the president of Niger will emerge weakened from this affair. First of all, it is conceivable that the treachery of some of his closest associates has affected him emotionally, especially since he is the only one responsible for Lieutenant Bonkano's lightning ascent. Secondly, the disclosures about his adviser's actions cast serious discredit on his regime. It is currently rumored that President Kountche had made a few remarks to his protege. It is even said that he had recently rebuked him for his illicit speculation in grain, which thus jeopardized the country's food supply. The government's constant concern is self-sufficiency in food. This public remark was probably a warning signal to Lieutenant Bonkano. But for many years he saw fit for years with the president's tacit blessing.

October 1966

Finally, President Kountche is threatened in the long run by possible disclosures which would be made by Lieutenant Bonkano, who reportedly left Niger very early in the morning on 6 October, seeing that troops were not following



him, and took secret government files with him. The most outlandish rumors are circulating in Niamey concerning his final destination, after traveling through Upper Volta and most likely Ghana. An informed source says that he could wind up in France, where the president's chief of staff, Mr Sani Bako, has reportedly made an abrupt trip. In any case, Nigerien police have gone looking for him.

The question now is how President Kountche himself will react, as well as his comrades in arms on the Supreme Military Council (CMS), which is still the government's controlling organ since the overthrow of President Diori Hamani in April 1974. How far will the current "witch-hunt" go?

Couldn't the remaining members of the CMS--who originally numbered 13, but are now down to 9, not counting General Kountche--demand an explanation from the man who had gradually set them aside, but who is now in a weak position? They could perhaps use the opportunity to demand some kind of share of the power which slipped from their hands over the years.

A number of military officers also have difficulty concealing their dissatisfaction with the change in the government, which has leaned more and more toward the effective transfer of political power to civilians. Only two military officers are still members of the government and the appointment of the first civilian prime minister in the early part of the year was met with reluctance among the president's comrades in arms.

A ministerial reshuffling, expected following the CEAU, UMOA [West African Monetary Union] and ANAD [Non-Aggression and Defense Aid Agreement] summit meetings in Niamey toward the end of this month, could now be advanced. It is certain that the reshufflings, reorganizations and possible transfers will be an indication of the real significance of this coup attempt, many of whose aspects are still obscure.

Already a victim of very serious economic problems, Niger could experience a period of political upheavals. This attempt has probably cast light on the fragility of a government which rests on a man whose authority may well be seriously weakened in the future.

11915

CSO: 3419/123



PAPER COMMENTS ON UK MINISTER'S VISIT, MEETINGS

MB101000 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 10 Nov 83 p 8

[Editorial: "Which Message?"]

[Text] It is not only Britons who would like to know what the prime minister, Mr Botha, means when he talks about the referendum providing a mandate for "evolutionary reform." South Africans would like an answer too.

Now that the "yes" euphoria is beginning to subside, at least one curious contradiction has come to light. At the end of his Southern African visit this week, Britain's Minister of State in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, revealed that he had been assured by Cabinet ministers that the government intended to consult black leaders to determine what political change they would like to see in South Africa. Dialogue with blacks on further constitutional change, he had been told, was a government priority.

So far, so good. If blacks are indeed to be given the opportunity to spell out their requirements, then perhaps the country is on the move after all. That could herald the kind of bold step away from unacceptable apartheid solutions that many non-nationalists pinned their hopes on when they decided to vote yes.

But what Mr Rifkind gleaned from private conversations with ministers is not what the prime minister has been saying publicly--before the referendum, or after it. Mr Botha has been adamant in rejecting the hidden agenda theory. He has been most insistent that the political future for blacks depends upon acceptance of homelands and separate development; a philosophy massively rejected. He seems to be offering only the famous Henry Ford option: blacks can have any colour political vehicle they like as long as it is the colour chosen by the government.

Mr Rifkind must have been aware of these undercurrents. That, presumably, is why he was cautious in passing judgment on the real extent of South Africa's commitment to reform. The British Government, he said, would adopt a wait-and-see attitude until it was clear what "fundamental political change" was intended.

Apologists for the Nationalist Government are beginning to argue that people who voted against the constitution have no right now to push Mr Botha into making changes at a pace faster than he is prepared to go, or in a direction contrary to traditional party policy. It is a specious argument, but to the extent that the government may embrace it as an excuse for avoiding real reform, it imposes an onus on non-nationalist yes voters.

By monitoring progress and speaking out, they must try to ensure that they have not simply given the apartheid brigade a blank cheque to perpetuate our problems.

CSO: 3400/267

UK SHIFT ON ROLE OF USSR IN AFRICA SCORED

MB161948 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Station commentary: "Soviet Ambitions in Southern Africa"]

[Text] British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe's contention that South Africa's internal policies and its relations with neighboring states could lead to greater opportunities for Soviet intervention in Southern Africa is significant for a number of reasons. It is in line with the views expressed some weeks ago by his prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, who said that the internal situation in South Africa was the underlying cause of Soviet involvement and meddling in the subcontinent.

It also represents a striking reversal of Mrs Thatcher's views expressed 4 years ago in an interview with TIME magazine on the eve of her election as prime minister. She said then: The Soviets are trying to outflank and cut us off from our suppliers of raw materials. That is the great significance of Rhodesia and South Africa. We get our vital raw materials from there.

For whatever reason the British Government appears now to have changed its mind on the course of Soviet intervention in Southern Africa, the course itself has not changed. It remains the stated intention of the Soviet Union to gain control of South Africa and the rest of the subcontinent as part of its overall global strategy. Although South Africa is the prime target, control of the rest of Southern Africa must come first. It is trying to achieve this through its well-documented ploy of intervention in regional conflicts, aggravating tensions, and hampering the search for peaceful solutions. That is where South Africa's internal policies come into the picture.

If South Africa were a tinpot island in the middle of nowhere, its internal policies might rate a mention from time to time in world forums and the international media. What happened there would occasionally be preached about by bleeding-heart liberals, but it would certainly not be the focus of the Soviet-inspired campaign to bring it to its knees. That objective would be there only if the country in question had something to offer, and South Africa has much to offer.

Between them, South Africa and the Soviet Union have over 90 percent of most of the world's strategic minerals. Britain, it seems, has forgotten that and has joined the ranks of those who see South Africa, and not the Soviet Union, as the destabilizing factor in Southern Africa.

## UK, UN STATEMENTS ON NEW CONSTITUTION DISCUSSED

MB162000 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Station commentary: "Constitutional Formulas"]

[Text] Pronouncements on South Africa's internal policies this week from Britain and the United Nations must obviously be judged in context. Sir Geoffrey Howe delivered his lecture on the eve of his departure for a summit meeting of the Commonwealth, the unity of which is important to Britain. As far as the UN General Assembly is concerned, the sponsors of the latest resolution are distinguished chiefly by their suppression of political activity internally, and externally by their consistent support for policies to isolate and destabilize South Africa. So there were special reasons for the renewed outbursts against apartheid.

Given the vagueness of the accusations, it must be assumed that the accusers would have South Africa follow the policies they themselves have implemented. Britain has had much experience in divising constitutions for the deeply divided societies of its former African colonies. Almost without exception, it passed on to them its own [passage indistinct]. One of these former British colonies is Sierra Leone, South Africa's chief accuser at the United Nations this week. In that country, President Siaka Stevens created a one-party state 5 years ago after a protracted campaign that included a bout of public hangings to suppress all political dissidents.

Thus, South Africa is urged to follow a constitutional course that has failed repeatedly in multinational African countries and led invariably to an abandonment of western concepts of political rights and individual liberties. Of course, South Africa will not do anything of the kind.

Its course was spelled out again when Prime Minister Botha addressed an Indian audience in Durban this week. It is based on three unalterable realities. The first is that South Africa's population comprises widely diverse minorities. The second is that not one of its communities constitutes a majority. And the third, following from these, is that political rights must be expressed in a framework that is based on the principles of community security and joint responsibility.

South Africa is building on those realities and is progressing steadily in expanding the freedoms and safeguarding the rights of all its peoples. Neither the misrepresentations of its critics nor their demands for it to implement their failed formulas will deflect it from that course.

REPORT ON BOPHUTHATSWANA LEADER'S VISIT TO FRANCE

Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Oct 83 p 12

[Article by Jean-Claude Pomont: "Bophuthatswana Seeks to Justify Its 'Independence'"]

[Text] The "republic" of Bophuthatswana? At first sight, one might just shrug one's shoulders. Another one of those postage-stamp countries created in South Africa which would never account for more than 13 percent of the territory of the White republic and which would only be convenient Black manpower reservoirs. Moreover Bophuthatswana, "independent" since 1977, is only a chopped-up piece of land--no more than seven enclaves within South African territory--which nobody, with the exception of Pretoria, recognizes and whose image remains Sun City, presented as a kind of Luna-Park for South African Whites who, over the weekend, seek to escape the racial laws of apartheid. Could it play a role other than that of consolidating "separate development?" And is its president--Mr Mangope, on a 4-day "private visit" to Paris, starting on Tuesday, 25 October--not merely a big pest?

The case of Bophuthatswana undoubtedly deserves a second reading. A piece of former British Bechuanaland, it was, in 1895, attached to the Cape Colony and then it was made a part of the South African Union which later on became the South African Republic. Its territory was heavily broken up and then partly regrouped, starting in 1959. The other part of Bechuanaland, which had become a British protectorate, achieved independence 20 years ago and today constitutes Botswana, a member state of the OAU and a "frontline" country.

English-speaking, bordering--in its central portion--on Botswana, Bophuthatswana is populated by more than 2 million Tswanas, while Botswana only has 1 million inhabitants, who are essentially also Tswanas. The "independent" bantustan of Mr Mangope has experienced economic growth for about half a dozen years which many independent African states can well envy it for. It is the world's second-ranking producer of platinum, it exports corn and beef, it has more than 150 industrial units and it derives enough profit from tourism to finance rather respectable programs in the fields of education and health.

It has managed to reduce its dependence on South Africa which finances no more than 4 percent of its budget. Israeli, American, and Canadian experts and technicians, just to mention the most numerous ones, are progressively taking



over from the South Africans. An aggressive promotion policy toward Western countries enabled it to attract foreign capital. Bophuthatswana wants everybody to understand that it is not a bantustan like the others and that an efficient administration, by way of example, enables it today to claim one of the highest living standards in Black Africa.

Mr Mangope will try for 3 days to convince the French capital that he has made a bet. And that this bet can be won. Established in the Grillon [as published; Crillon] Hotel, he will, in succession, be the guest of Mr André Bettencourt, of the Dakar Club, of the Europe-Africa Parliamentary Association, of the Eurafrique Press Association, and of French manufacturers. It is true that the latter are tempted by Bophuthatswana. Thomson-C.S.F. is to supply it with the first transmitters for its future television network. Novotel is collaborating in the construction of two hotel projects at Mmabatho, the capital. SGE [General Electric Power Company] construction CGEE [General Electrical Equipment Company]-Alstom, and BRGM [Geological Mining Prospecting Office] very recently accepted contracts in the fields of construction, electrification, and water power. Ingeroute was asked to reorganize public transportation and ECTI [expansion unknown] is to become involved in specific technical assistance jobs.

Bophuthatswana, which is trying to fly with its own wings, in theory should be the perfect justification for the system of bantustans chosen by Pretoria to consolidate "separate development." Could its possible success--and its declared determination to achieve real independence--turn it into a troublesome partner for Pretoria? In this particular case, could it be that the South Africans trapped themselves? This, in any case, is what Mr Mangope is trying to demonstrate without saying so. He is not lacking aces, nor friends, nor accomplices. While ignoring him officially, French authorities let him go about his business; on the other hand, West Germany received him more openly. His protection will be guaranteed to forestall any incident. This is something which, to say the least, is worth keeping tabs on.

5058

CSO: 3419/135

## SA CONCRETE TO MARKET JAPANESE KYOCERA SOLAR SYSTEMS

Johannesburg ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT in English Sep 83 p 19

[Text]

**S.A. CONCRETE (PTY) LTD**, Solar System Division, has secured the sole distribution rights in South Africa for **KYOCERA SOLAR SYSTEMS**.

**KYOCERA CORPORATION** (Kyoto Ceramics) is the Japanese leader in I.C. Packages, electronic components, ceramic material, jewelry (artificial gem stones), bio material, electronic equipment, solar systems, photovoltaic — polycrystalline cells and hot water collectors.

Amongst the products to be marketed in the Republic by S.A. CONCRETE, are: Solar powered street lighting, solar powered pumping systems, solar custom built electric supply systems for the industry and the farming community.

Public opinion and the general conception is that solar energy will become effective in the near future, but renewable energy forms are not something of the future but a product available on the market at reasonable prices today. The mind of the consumer is not attuned to such a revolutionary swing in the energy market.

The average consumer tends to compare initial cost of solar equipment with that of standard electrical equipment known to them.

S.A. Concrete (Pty) Ltd, Solar System Division's philosophy is: "We have a definite range of products available on the market today. Quality and price walk

hand in hand — the one will not be neglected on behalf of the other. A living example of this is our solar 100 litre water collector available in stainless steel or galvanised steel. People who live in areas with high corrosion factors will be strongly recommended to buy stainless steel systems, although a bit higher priced than galvanised ones".

A quality product cannot stand on its own legs, it needs people with knowledge behind it. S.A. Concrete (Pty) Ltd spared no expense in gaining such knowledge. In fact, the Engineers in charge of system combinations and product application, are currently under training by Kyocera in Japan.

On the photovoltaic side a number of panels were sold on the market and output was closely scrutinised. All Kyocera photovoltaic cells proved, not only to be satisfactorily working in S.A. conditions, but gave excellent efficiency figures (such as 88 watt for less than a square meter).

Kyocera Photovoltaic panels are driving an air operated borehole pump successfully in the Kruger National Parks, with daily outputs up to 6 800 litres.

**CONCLUSION:**

S.A. Concrete intend to supply the current market with solar systems designed to work economically in today's energy market. Also to supply all the necessary back-up and maintenance facilities that are needed.

NRP PLANS TO CONTEST CONSTITUENCIES IN GENERAL ELECTION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Nov 33 p 4

[Article by Chris Steyn]

[Text]

THE New Republic Party is to contest a substantial number of urban constituencies in the Transvaal, should a general election be called next year.

The Transvaal leader of the NRP, Mr Alex Anderson, said yesterday the party was to contest these constituencies which showed substantial support for the concept of evolutionary change by voting "yes" in the November 2 referendum.

He said that the voters

in these constituencies who supported the "yes" cause in the referendum, were strongly opposed to the National Party.

They were also unimpressed and demotivated by the persistent and unimaginative "boycott mentality" of the Progressive Federal Party.

These reform-minded South Africans now found that their political

aspirations could not be readily accommodated in the PFP.

According to Mr Anderson, this feeling has prevailed since the PFP campaigned in opposition to the moderate views of the "yes" voter.

The strong "yes" vote in the referendum was confirmation of the fact that inexorable reform was under way.

With the progress of that reform next year, had to come the removal of hurtful and discriminatory laws that had long plagued the structure of South African society.

Mr Anderson said it was heartening to note that some of the Afrikaans-speaking churches were beginning to see this legislation in the same light.

Meanwhile, the NRP was "marshalling" its resources to ensure that reform continued in the political battles of next year.

CSO: 3400/285

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON FANIE BOTHA RESIGNATION

MB161448 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] The general secretary of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, Mr (Arthur Grobblers), has expressed concern about the resignation of the minister of manpower, Mr Fanie Botha. Mr (Grobblers) said workers of all population groups owed Mr Botha a debt of gratitude for the positive and meaningful contribution he had made towards labour, race and human relations. He said Mr Botha's greatest achievements had been the appointment of the Wiehahn Commission, and that it would be to his eternal credit that he had acted on the commission's recommendations.

The Progressive Federal Party spokesman on manpower, Dr (Alex Berren), says it is in the interest of clean administration that the facts that have led to Mr Botha's resignation should be made public. He called on the prime minister to do so without delay.

The secretary of the Federated Chamber of Industries, Mr (Jan van Zyl), says it is a great pity that South Africa has lost a minister of Mr Botha's ability. He will be sorely missed by the business community. Mr (van Zyl) said Mr Botha was an excellent administrator, in that he regularly consulted with industrialists on all aspects of manpower policy.

The National Party executive in the Soutpansberg Constituency has called a meeting for Friday afternoon at Louis Trichardt to discuss Mr Botha's resignation. Mr Botha is to attend the meeting and a statement will be issued after the proceedings.

The prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, has announced in Pretoria that the minister of transport, Mr Hendrick Schoeman, has been appointed as acting leader of the House of Assembly to succeed Mr Botha, whose resignation from the cabinet was announced this morning. The prime minister also announced that next year's parliamentary session would be a normal session ending in June. Parliament will be opened on 27 January by the state president.

CSG: 3400/267

## CLARIFICATION ON ANC-UDF CONNECTION GIVEN

London SECHABA in English Oct 83 pp 1, 2

[Editorial: "Apartheid Divides: The UDF Unites"]

[Text]

The United Democratic Front (UDF) was launched in Cape Town on August 20th. More than 12 000 people were present.

Since then, much has happened. The UDF has either been portrayed as a directionless, blind rejection of apartheid, or "another ANC front organisation" which is manipulated by the invisible hand of the ANC.

Our task here is not to explain the policies of the UDF or to counter the slanders against it — that will need a whole article — we just simply want to put the record straight.

It was in January at the Congress of the Transvaal anti-South African Indian Council that Dr Allan Boesak made the call for unity and joint action against the constitutional 'reforms.' He called on churches, civic organisations and sports bodies to unite in the struggle for a non-racial, democratic South Africa, to pool their resources and inform the people of the fraud that is about to be perpetrated in their name.

On May 1st 1983 the democratic traditions of the Transvaal Indian Congress were re-activated, when this organisation was revived at a meeting attended by 1 500 people and chaired by Dr E Jassat at Ramakrishna Hall in Lenasia. Since May, regional UDFs — in Natal, Transvaal and Western Cape — were set up. The unbanning of several black political leaders at a time when the Coloured Labour Party — or rather the majority of its leadership who influence policy and opinion in the Labour Party — had accepted the racist government's new constitutional proposals, which, among other things, exclude Africans,

aroused the conscience and moral impulses of the people. The racists are forcing constitutional proposals on the people, the tri-cameral or tri-racial constitution for Whites, Indians and Coloureds. The constitution of South Africa, says the UDF, must be written by all the people of South Africa — it must be totally democratic in its conception and implementation.

The other question which resulted in the emergence of the UDF was the Koornhof Bill. Piet Koornhof is the racist Minister of Co-operation and Development. His bills, especially the African Local Authorities Act, which, it is said, offers black townships the same powers as those enjoyed by white municipalities, are designed to weaken the people's resistance whilst entrenching apartheid.

In other words the emergence of the UDF was a reaction to the disastrous policies of the regime. The whole talk about 'power-sharing' in South Africa is nothing but a journalistic catchphrase. These 'changes' are not genuine 'reforms.' On the contrary, the only action one sees is the 'resettlement' of people, the tightened influx control, Group Areas Act, killing of people, destruction of people's homes as people are thrown out into the bitterly cold night, and ANC militants are sent to the gallows.

In the Western press there is much confusion about Botha's 'reforms.' These have been portrayed as 'benevolence' or the opposite of apartheid. The ruthlessness and violence with which apartheid is being enforced hardly justify the use of the term 'reforms.'

'Reforms' and violence (and naked brutality) are, in practice in South Africa, not mutually exclusive, because 'reforms' are used to justify the use of violence in the endeavour to enforce apartheid - there should be harmony in the country, so they think. This more often than not escapes the Western journalists.

In other words the emergence of the UDF is a reaction to the worsening situation. The UDF mobilises all people into one mass movement and co-ordinates community resistance, but it does not purport to be a substitute movement to accredited people's movements. It articulates the viewpoint of the broad cross-section of the people; the fundamental principle is that the discrimination falls on the poor. Accordingly, the main thrust of the organisation is directed towards the participation of the working people in the work-place, in the communities or wherever they may be.

The UDF is a united front in which all organisations will keep their identity and independence, but co-operate in opposing the President's Council, the new parliament and Koornhof's plans.

They seem to have grasped the essence of the national question in South Africa.

CSO: 3400/280



## ANC EXECUTIVE, JOE MODISE, ON ARMED STRUGGLE

London SECHABA in English Oct 83 pp 12-14

['Exclusive' Radio Freedom interview with Joe Modise, member of the National Executive Committee of the African National Congress; date, place not given]

[Text]

**Q** How do you assess the level of armed struggle in South Africa?

**A** The armed struggle inside our country is widespread. It covers the four provinces of our country, the Transvaal, the Orange Free State, Natal and the Cape. Umkhonto We Sizwe has carried out varied operations inside our country. Some of them are sophisticated, while some are simple operations which enable the masses also to participate. MK has managed to carry out these varied operations because of the participation of the people. The people are participating in carrying out the operations themselves, assisting MK cadres with information, food supplies where necessary, and also hiding them.

In showing the level that our operations have reached inside South Africa, I would like to enumerate a few operations. If one must go through all operations carried out by MK, we will spend the whole evening discussing. Of course, most of the operations that I am going to cite are the ones that have been admitted by the enemy himself. Among them is the operation out at Mochaneng in the Western Transvaal. There, our forces had a skirmish with the enemy forces, and the enemy lost ten of its men.

At Voortrekkerhoogte, the headquarters of the South African Defence Force, our men used heavy artillery. Five rockets were fired on Voortrekkerhoogte, and the result is that more than fifty enemy soldiers died. This we know, even though the enemy put a news black-out over the operation.

More recently, there was Komatipoort. An enemy encampment was assaulted, together with a police station. The encampment, which held more than 40 enemy personnel, was flattened. As usual, the enemy tried to suppress this information, and said only two policemen were injured. In Soweto and many other places, scores of policemen have been injured and killed by our daring combatants.

I need not say much about Sasol. The whole world knows about Sasol. The flames of Sasol were not only seen in South Africa but were televised throughout the world. In Paulpietersburg, Mkhuze and Hectorspruit, large petrol storage tanks were destroyed by our heroic cadres. The people still remember those flames with jubilation.

The other operation I would like to touch upon is the Koeberg Nuclear Power Station. This is a top secret plant. It is a place where the enemy has organised his security to such an extent that he feels that nothing could ever enter the place. But because Umkhonto We Sizwe is an organisation of the people — it is part of the people — it was possible for us to penetrate it. A number of powerful explosives were placed on this plant.

Four explosions rocked the place.

Now, this station, which was supposed to have started operation early this year, we are told will start operating later this year. We do not believe that the station is going to be in operation by late this year, and if it is, there is a very big risk involved because a

nuclear power station, once an explosion has taken place on the outside, the naked eye cannot see the effects of the explosion on the inside encasement of the reactors. Thus, there is always the possibility that there could be a crack. The power of those explosions leaves us in no doubt that such a crack must have occurred in the casing. And if they are going to start activating this power station there is the risk of radioactive particles escaping through the cracks, and will be a hazard to the people of that part of the country.

**Now, comrade Joe, you have touched on the question of the involvement of the masses in the struggle. Would you say that MK enjoys maximum co-operation and support from the masses?**

There is no doubt about that. I have repeatedly said that if it were not for the assistance of the masses MK would not have succeeded in carrying out these operations. MK is rooted in the people. It owes all successes to this fact. The ANC, which is the creator of MK, articulates the aspirations of the people. It is championing the struggle inside the country for national liberation, and that is the cause of the people. It is for that reason that we say MK enjoys full support and co-operation of our people.

I want to go a little further and touch upon the activities of MK and the people. MK has given hope to our people. Our people are now confident of the success of their struggle. Before these operations became so widespread, the enemy was able to give an impression of invincibility, and oppress our people ruthlessly. We were at a point where the people were afraid to talk about their struggle, where they spoke of the ANC in whispers. But after the operations of MK were intensified, the people gained a new confidence. Today, young people of our country identify openly with Umkhonto We Sizwe. The colours of our organisation are worn openly, and slogans of the ANC are chanted openly, in defiance of the regime.

**For the past few years Umkhonto We Sizwe has been concentrating on military and economic installations. Will this continue to be the pattern, in view of the enemy's stated goal of physically eliminating the ANC?**

You will notice that the operations that I have enumerated were not confined to milit-

ary and economic targets. They have gone beyond that. I have said that MK cadres have had clashes with the enemy where the enemy has suffered casualties. Camps and police stations have been attacked where the enemy has suffered casualties. Notorious informers and policemen have been singled out and attacked by MK cadres. We are going to continue with enemy military installations and economic targets. It is imperative for us to deal with military installations and personnel because if we do not we are denying ourselves the opportunity of weakening the enemy because it is from these that he draws his strength. Economic targets have already shown their effect on South Africa. South Africa has had to borrow one billion dollars to continue the struggle against us.

In future we are going to increase the frequency of the assault on these military installations and economic targets, and to add to that, we are also going to increase the assault on enemy personnel. Over the coming few years the number of encounters against the enemy is going to increase. We are going to make it a point that South Africa becomes unsafe for those who are bent on oppressing our people.

**Now, comrade commander, the ANC is noted at home and abroad for being selective in its military operations. This approach has been a centre of discussions inside and outside South Africa. Could you explain the ANC attitude now?**

The ANC is a people's movement. It is not a terrorist organisation. It is bound to be selective in its targets. It is going to deal with those who have taken up arms against the people. Those who are suppressing aspirations of the people with arms in hand are going to be targets of the African National Congress.

The African National Congress is not going to go out to kill women and children. This is not our aim. Our aim is to deal with those who are enforcing the laws of that country, those who are making apartheid what it is today.

**During the funeral of one of the leaders of the ANC, the late Comrade Joe Gqabi, the President of the ANC, Comrade Oliver Tambo, said that we are going to bleed and die, but this is going to apply as well to the enemy. How should we understand this?**

The President meant that if the South African government persists with its oppressive laws, the scale of clashes between the oppressor and the oppressed is bound to rise. And naturally, in such a situation, there is going to be casualties on both sides, but if the Botha regime persists with its oppressive policies, that level is bound to rise. There are definitely going to be a lot of fascist South African soldiers dying on the one hand, and us as well on the other hand. But we are prepared to pay the supreme sacrifice for the emancipation of our country.

No people can accept slavery for ever. We have reached a stage where we have taken a decision to liberate ourselves, and no force on earth can stop us from attaining that objective.

I suppose, comrade commander, you would now like to discuss the state of affairs in as far as six of our combatants who are condemned to death are concerned. The enemy has been continuing to impose death sentences on combatants of Umkhonto We Sizwe. What should be our response?

First and foremost, we think that this is illegal murder on the part of the enemy. Secondly, we regard those combatants as prisoners of war; they are not criminals, they are not terrorists, but they are freedom fighters. They are a group of people who made up their minds to fight for their own emancipation. It is exactly what the Boers did themselves against the English during the Anglo-Boer

war. Their men who were arrested by the British were taken in as prisoners of war, and after the war they were set free. We maintain and believe that our people should be accorded that status. If they proceed with these legal murders, it will only harden attitudes; it will create a situation which will bring about bitterness and strife amongst our people. We are saying that they should heed that warning for the sake of South Africa. They should spare the lives of those young men, and accord them prisoner of war status.

To add a little to that question. With the march of time, I believe that the ANC shall also capture enemy soldiers and various other types of enemy personnel. What will be the attitude of the ANC towards these people?

I am happy you have asked that question, because not far from now on, we are going to capture some of their people. We are going to make it a point to capture them. Our attitude and treatment will be determined by what the enemy does to our people. If they accord them prisoner of war status, we shall also accord their people the same status. If they are going to murder them, then the decision on their people shall have been made by them and not us. They will bear the responsibility for what will happen to their people whom we are going to capture in the very near future. And I must say we have got the capacity to do so. They may not think so, but we do have the capacity to capture their people.

## GOVERNMENT PLANS TO EASE UNEMPLOYMENT REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Nov 83 p 2

[Text]

THE Government is to spend nearly R30-million to create jobs for more than 40 000 unemployed people in the short term, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said last night.

A White Paper would also be released soon on the unemployment question and related policy measures, he told the annual meeting of the Johannesburg Afrikaanse Sakekamer at the Rand Afrikaans University.

One of the most serious consequences of the leveling-off of economic growth was that the unemployment situation had deteriorated.

From its side, the Government was doing everything possible within the limits of its monetary and fiscal discipline — and taking into account the principles of the free market system — to support the various sectors in bridging the present difficult phase of the economic cycle.

### Projects

"I'm thinking in particular of the comprehensive aid schemes implemented in the agricultural sector and for the promotion of industrial development and decentralisation on a regional basis," he said.

In addition, the Government had accepted a

long-term strategy in August for the creation of job opportunities, as well as extra measures to relieve the unemployment problem in the short term.

A number of job-creating projects had been identified and immediate implementation of them approved by the Government.

A sum of R27,5 million for this and the next financial year had been allocated for this purpose and it was expected more than 40 000 unemployed people would be accommodated in this way in the short term — particularly in those areas where the unemployment problem was the most serious.

"Nevertheless, the Government intends to release a White Paper shortly on the whole unemployment question and policy measures regarding this," Mr Botha said.

### Limits

There were, however, limits to the extent the Government could act on its own and the Prime

Minister repeated his call to the business sector to co-operate in overcoming the country's economic problems.

Besides, it was not the State's task to be in the forefront of creating job opportunities in a free enterprise system such as South Africa's, but that of undertakings in the private sector, he said.

On the political front, Mr Botha said the Republic had already travelled far along the road to the acknowledgement in a new constitutional dispensation of the political and socio-economic aspirations of the various population groups.

"The foundation for long-term stability and progress is being laid with this, which is the country's only real power base with which collective action against foreign elements can be assured."

There were those who said the "golden" '60s, or the "uncertain" '70s had posed great challenges for South Africa and demanded adaptations and changes.

"But I want to risk the prediction tonight that these will have been minor in comparison with what will be expected of the country and its people in the 'dynamic' '80s and '90s," Mr Botha said.

"We have in fact been exposed over the first three years of this decade to a combination of various economic and non-economic factors that demanded great adaptations and changes from the community."

On the social front, great progress had also been made over the last three years in the struggle to improve the living standards of all population groups.

Improved education and training, housing, general services and the elimination of offensive discriminatory measures had all come under the spotlight, Mr Botha said.

On inflation, Mr Botha said it was still unacceptably high and it was in the national interest that business leaders supported the Government in its efforts to control it. — Sapa.

## DETAILS ON RIETSPRUIT OPEN CAST COLLIERY GIVEN

Johannesburg ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT in English Sep 83 p 17

## [Text]

The Institute of Energy organizes regular visits to industrial users and/or producers of energy. These visits, such as the one to Rietspruit, prove very informative and are well attended by Institute members and guests.

The impressive R200m open cast mine at Rietspruit is owned jointly by Shell South Africa and Transvaal Consolidated Land and Exploration Company Ltd (TCL), and is managed by Rand Mines. Rand Mines owns the majority of shares in TCL. The colliery is located 30 km south of Witbank, and contains a total of some 204 m tonnes of saleable coal. It is the intention, in view of production costs, to mine only 113 m tonnes of coal which gives the mine a life of approx 20 years. Most of the coal is within 60 m from the surface and can be easily recovered by series of trenches which uncover the coal seams. The top soil from each trench is used to fill the previously mined-out trench and thus the land and vegetation is restored. The entire mine production of 5 m tonnes of coal per year is exported via Richards Bay to USA, France, Germany, Japan and others.

What is clearly a credit to the manage-

ment is the operation of the mine and the managements' codes of practice. Instead of following the traditional short-term contract labour approach, preference is given to married people who wish to live on the mine with their families who live on the mine and form part of a fully fledged community, complete with education, medical and recreational facilities. Thus the problems associated with migratory labour and its reliability, are eliminated.

The principle of equal pay for equal work, suitable for open cast mine operations has created an incentive for better productivity and gave the feeling of security and better prospects in the future among the employees.

If there are problems associated with this policy of operating a mine, these must be small if one looks at the results of this multi-million operation.

The Institute of Energy on behalf of the group which visited the colliery wishes to thank the management of Rietspruit mine for a day well spent. Special thanks are also conveyed to Mr. Pappy MacDonald and Miss Dinki van der Merwe.

## SENTINEL-LOESCHE LINK WITH PGH 'THINK TANK' REPORTED

Johannesburg, ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT in English Sep 83 p 20

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICA's electric power industry has on tap immediate access to the world's leading authorities in fuel-firing equipment, monitoring and controls through a new overseas link established by the Sentinel-Loesche Group.

The link is with Power Generation Holdings (PGH), a technological "think tank" which groups together internationally renowned technologists, engineers and physicists who have set new levels of "state-of-the-art" in the highly specialised field of fuel firing technology.

Within the PGH Group, specialist companies offer design and consultancy services and general engineering support to the utility industry, as well as developing programmes to produce the most advanced means of improving the combustion of oil, gas and coal. In addition, electronics and instrumentation divisions offer unique combustion control systems, flame detection and quality monitoring equipment plus flue gas analysis equipment incorporating the most modern electronic techniques.

"Through our links with PGH we ourselves have ready access to the most advanced research and development available anywhere today in fuel firing technology," says Peter Mason, general manager of Sentinel Technical Services (Pty) Ltd, which has been appointed sole

South African agent for Power Generation Holdings.

"The Sentinel-PGH connection is aimed at bringing to the utility industry and boiler operators in South Africa economic benefits which can be measured immediately. This is achieved through research and development, aimed at improving combustion efficiency and data presentation, which is continuously under way at PGH."

The British-based PGH Group has representative companies in 10 countries including Sentinel Technical Services (Pty) Ltd in South Africa.

Its group companies have the following specialised roles:

- Tectron Engineering Ltd. Dedicated to the design and development of high efficiency, high-availability fossil fuel firing devices for all types of coal, oil and gases.
- Power Generation Electronics. Committed to the advancement of burner control systems, incorporating the latest developments in electronic technology.
- Power Generation Instruments. Design and manufacture of flame analysis systems.
- Power Generation Consultancy. A group of engineers and scientists who are specialists in all facets of utility boiler design.



## LEADING HEAT EXCHANGER COMPANY EXPANSION DESCRIBED

Johannesburg ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT in English Sep 83 p 17

## [Text]

Heat Exchangers (National and Africa) Limited, a company within the Murray & Roberts organisation, was formed by the merger of National Heat Transfer Ltd. with Heat Exchangers Africa Ltd., leaders in the field of design and manufacture of shell and tube heat exchangers. With the acquisition of the NHT Meyerton factory, HENAL, now the largest manufacturer in the industry, are able to offer clients all-round facilities from the manufacture of small oil coolers to 120 tonne units as well as all the ancillary services involved in the manufacture of shell and tube heat exchangers in carbon steel and high alloy materials, air cooled units and large pressure vessels.

In order to control all the varied manufacturing processes, HENAL recognised the need, further back along the track, of a sophisticated Q.A. and Q.C. system, which was developed and improved with the aim of satisfying the requirements of SABS 0157 Part 1. This has now been achieved by being audited by T.L.V. and certified as satisfying the requirements of SABS 0157 Part 1. In addition to their manufacturing facilities, HENAL have acquired sole agency for renowned international systems and packages, these being:

**HYGROTHERM ENGINEERING LTD:** Designers and manufacturers of inciner-

ating systems for destroying a wide range of waste gases and liquids, single and multiple stream. The incinerators can also be combined with efficient waste heat recovery systems.

**ROBERT JENKINS SYSTEMS:** The design and manufacture of Delanium Graphite heat exchangers to handle heating, cooling, condensation and evaporation of corrosive fluids.

Heat transfer areas range between 0.17 m<sup>2</sup> to 153 m<sup>2</sup>.

**THERMAL TECHNOLOGY, U.K.:** For design and manufacture of heat recovery systems to recycle heat from waste water effluents, air and gases.

**AERCO INTERNATIONAL (U.S.A.):** Designers and manufacturers of rollaway easy to clean heat reclaimers specially designed for laundries and similar applications where a high percentage of suspended matter is a problem. In addition to these Aerco offer a very efficient range of hot water systems for a wide variety of applications.

**REHEAT OF SWEDEN:** A highly competitive plate type heat exchanger with surface areas from as low as 1 m<sup>2</sup> to 200 m<sup>2</sup> capable of handling flow rates to 490 m<sup>3</sup>/hr. Plates are available in various grades of stainless steel, Titanium, Hastalloy and other corrosive resistant materials. Their high acceptance is due to their design flexibility under difficult conditions.

## USE OF ZEISS ELTA SYSTEM FOR SURVEYING TOWNSHIPS REPORTED

Johannesburg ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT In English Sep 83 p 20

[Text]

Zeiss of West Germany has come up with an important answer to the current pressing land surveying problems which have arisen out of the 99-year leasehold scheme in South Africa's black townships.

The problem mainly concerns the rapid tempo at which residential stands in the townships have to be surveyed. Zeiss' revolutionary Elta System has been delivered to a well-known surveying firm in Welkom recently, for use specifically in the surveying of stands which have become available under the 99-year leasehold scheme in the nearby township of Thabong.

The advantages of the Elta electronic theodolite — the first of its kind in the country — are mainly centred in its labour and time saving properties as well as the fact that it cancels out human errors.

A further advantage is that all data can be memorised by the Elta, to be processed and played out at any time when needed. Basically it means that the old theodolite, field book and pencil have now become entirely redundant in the surveying industry.

The Elta is equipped with an electro-optical range finder-microcomputer which can process data on the spot to the final stage, including resections, triangulation, traverse measurements, etc.

Another very important breakthrough in this field is the fact that Zeiss has been

successful in interfacing the Elta with more than 20 different computer systems currently available in South Africa. The one being used in Welkom was interfaced with a Canon AS 100 system.

Yet another advantage is that smaller surveying firms can now couple it with a "bureau" where all the final processing of surveying data can be done. In other words, they can obtain the relatively inexpensive Zeiss Rec 100 Electronic Field Book into which all the relatively data can be fed in the field. This is then brought to the "bureau" where it is automatically processed and played out in completed form.

"The Elta system was developed in West Germany, but has been improved and further developed into a locally adapted system specifically for the South African environment and conditions," the managing director of Zeiss in South Africa, Mr Rolf Teungerthal said.

"It will alleviate many of the problems surveyors could encounter in the 99-year leasehold scheme, in which virtually thousands of stands will have to be surveyed in the shortest possible time," he added.

According to one of the partners, the firm in Welkom has already put the system to use and is very impressed with the results. The equipment will be demonstrated to interested parties in the near future.

## LE GRANGE REBUKES TREURNICHT FOR SLIGHT TO POLICE

Johannesburg, THE CITIZEN in English 18 Nov 83 p 8

[Article by Pred de Lange]

[Text]

**THE Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday warned the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht to leave matters of state security alone.**

Reacting to a statement made on Wednesday by Dr Treurnicht in Germiston, Mr Le Grange said the Conservative Party leader was playing a deadly game.

Without saying that the police were lying, Dr Treurnicht said he found it difficult to understand why an ANC member would launch an attack on the Prime Minister at such a convenient time as just before the referendum. (A Black man was arrested last month with a bomb which he was allegedly planning to place in a hall where Mr P W Botha

was to speak that day.)

Dr Treurnicht also said the Government and Mr Le Grange were resorting to political trickery when Mr le Grange quoted an ANC statement in which South Africans were urged to vote No.

Dr Treurnicht argued that nobody was allowed to quote the ANC at any time and that Mr Le Grange used the ANC statement for political gain two days before the referendum.

Mr Le Grange said yesterday it was a shame that Dr Treurnicht should voice comments on sensitive matters in such a way.

"What makes it worse is the fact that Dr Treurnicht does not have

enough support in South Africa to come with statements like that," he said.

He said the South African Police had evidence to show that the bomb arrest incident at Pietermaritzburg really did take place and that the statement made later was true in every word.

Mr Le Grange said it was not the first time that the CP came up with allegations that the Government was lying about security matters.

He had in his possession a CP letter in which

the Government was questioned about the truth in security statements.

Sources in Pretoria yesterday confirmed that the Minister of Law and Order was empowered to make any statement of the ANC public if he so wished and that the statement by the ANC asking the public to vote "No" was made public immediately after it was received.

The sources also said that the decision by Mr Le Grange to publish the ANC statement was nothing new. There were several instances in the past waiving the ban on ANC statements.

One was an ANC statement after the Church Street bomb in Pretoria.

# RAINS RELIEVE DROUGHT, YET WATER RESTRICTIONS REMAIN IN EFFECT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Nov 83 p 10

[Text]

**THE** Department of Environment warned yesterday that, although there had been substantial rains, the drought was not over for some areas.

Mr Anton Steyn, spokesman for the department said the country's dams systems would have to be in a "much healthier state" before the drought could be considered over.

"We have had a very thirsty earth and it seems, in some areas this thirst has been quenched and the dams are beginning to get some run off," he said.

The level of key dams had risen only by an average of 35 percent, according to weekly figures released by the department.

The country was still suffering an "urban drought" and, until the water supply to urban, industrial areas and irrigation farmers was at a level which would see the country through another drought, the drought was not over.

The Transvaal Agricul-

tural Union said there were areas in the north-western Transvaal which were still in the grip of a drought.

In the Ellisras area, where some rain has fallen, farmers were still struggling to water their sheep. The situation had not changed since October 1 when it was declared a drought distress area.

In the Western Transvaal seed farmers have had mixed success with their crops and some areas were still very dry.

North of the Soutpansberg, rainfall varied from 15mm to 85mm but some farmers have still not had rain.

The Limpopo at Messina has given irrigation farmers a chance to pull through the drought.

In Pretoria, the Weather Bureau has forecast more rain in the afternoons and evenings. — Sapa.

## Natal Curbs Will Stay

**DURBAN** — Although the level in the Midmar and Albert Falls dams, which supply Durban and Pietermaritzburg, has increased considerably, there is "not the slightest chance" of restrictions being lifted, a spokesman for the Umgeni Water Board said yesterday.

He said the run-off into the two dams had been encouraging in the last two weeks and the total volume increase in them amounted to about three weeks' supply of water to both cities.

There has been an inflow of 5,3kl/sec from the Umgeni and Lions rivers.

Over Albert Falls dam and its catchment area, 13mm of rain fell on Wednesday and 2,2mm fell over Midmar.

Midmar is now 19,21 percent full and Albert Falls 3,08 percent.

The new Klipfontein dam near Vryheid is up to 15 percent of its capacity for the first time.

There have only been two days this month on which rain has not fallen in the Umgeni River catchment area.

But, the Water Board spokesman said there was absolutely "no chance" at this stage of restrictions being lifted.

## Soaked Farmers Rejoice in N Transvaal

### PIETERSBURG.

Farmers in the Soutpansberg area of Northern Transvaal are rejoicing after the best rains in at least two years.

In the Messina district, 66mm have fallen since last Thursday, and the chairman of the local development association, Mr Jack Klaff, said the downpours had lifted the morale of the community considerably.

More than 40 mm have fallen in another droughtstricken area near Alldays, where grazing

has been virtually non-existent for six months. Cattle farmers in the district are now optimistic about their future.

At Hoedspruit, in the northern lowveld, more than 100mm have been recorded since the weekend. Relief has also come in the Phalaborwa and Lydenburg districts.

Pietersburg's average rainfall for a typical season has been exceeded.

The town is one of only a few in the Transvaal where water restrictions have not been imposed.

The Dap Naude and Ebenezer Dams, east of Pietersburg, have not dropped below 70 percent of capacity during the year, but there is concern about the levels of the Fanie Botha Dam at Tzaneen and the Albasini Dam near Louis Trichardt, which are both

well below 20 percent.

A heavy downpour of 56 mm was recorded at Louis Trichardt on Wednesday night.

In Lebowa, the drought has finally broken in many places.

On the Springbok Flats, east of Naboomspruit, where there were serious floods this week, life has returned to normal in most areas, though many farmers are not likely to enter their lands for at least a week, due to swampy conditions. — Sapa.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### BRIEFS

INDEPENDENCE NOT IN WORKS--The chief minister of Qwa Qwa, Mr Kenneth Mopeli, has denied that he and his cabinet were secretly negotiating with the minister of cooperation and development, Dr Piet Koornhof, for the independence of the homeland. His denial followed a morning newspaper report that Qwa Qwa was not in line for independence. The report was reinforced by rumours in the townships that Mr Mopeli and his cabinet had already engaged in preliminary talks with Dr Koornhof. "I want to say it openly that the question of independence is not on our cards at all. These (rumours) are mere smear tactics," he said. [Text] [MB170954 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 16 Nov 83 p 2]

MINISTER DECLINES COMMENT ON OIL REPORT--A British newspaper has claimed that Tanzania has been secretly trading in oil with South Africa in spite of the East African country's total ban on economic links with South Africa. The Sunday newspaper THE OBSERVER has said that Tanzania has been exporting residual fuel oil to South Africa for over 4 years and has more recently been importing refined oil from South Africa. The report says that residual oil, which remains after the refining of crude oil, requires advanced processing and has been sent from Tanzania to the more developed refineries in South Africa. THE OBSERVER alleges that a Swiss-based company has arranged the deals. According to the newspaper, President Nyerere of Tanzania has ordered an urgent investigation into the allegations. On inquiry, the minister of mineral and energy affairs, Mr Piet du Plessis, said South Africa did not normally either confirm or deny oil deals, because it was a sensitive issue. Mr Du Plessis said South Africa did not believe in trade boycotts because they seldom worked. In most cases the boycotters were the people who suffered. He said South Africa believed in free trade, and its increasing trade with the rest of Africa confirmed this. The minister said the economic interdependence of states in Southern Africa was a hard fact, and increased trade between these states could only be to the advantage of all. The free movement of goods and services between the members of the Southern African Customs Union was further confirmation of this reality. [Text] [MB131228 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 13 Nov 83]

PILOTS TO TRAIN IN ISRAEL--Twenty trainee pilots from the South African homeland of Ciskei are due in Israel today to receive instruction. Israel's Ambassador to South Africa Eliyahu Lankin told Reuters in Johannesburg



this did not change Israel's policy of non-recognition of South African black homelands. The trainee pilots are to be the founders of the Ciskei Air Force. According to Lankin, they will be trained by a private firm and not by the Israel Air Force. Ciskei Chief Minister (Lenox Sebe) has visited Israel three times this year. [Text] [TA161322 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 16 Nov 83]

LOCAL ELECTION TURNOUT PREDICTED--Campaigns for and against a municipal election to be held in the black South African city of Soweto have gained momentum, and various community leaders have ventured predictions on the percentage poll. The election is to be held on the third of next month. The chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thebahali, predicts a poll of between 30 and 35 percent. His prediction is founded on the large number of candidates nominated and the attendance at political meetings. Mr Thebahali says that while a section of the community will ignore the election in Soweto, others have realized the importance of taking part in local government. The chairman of the Committee of 10, Dr Nthato Motlana, who opposes the election, says only 10 percent of the electorate will vote. He says the general feeling was still that the new authorities will have no real power and too little money. The leader of the (Safasonke) Party, Mr Ephraim Shabalala, who is also a prominent businessman, has predicted a poll of at least 60 percent. He says thousands of people have attended meetings held by his party. An earlier survey conducted on behalf of the South African Urban Foundation indicated a poll of between 38 and 46 percent. Only 3 of the 30 wards in Soweto are unopposed and more than 80 candidates have been nominated. [Text] [MB170859 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 17 Nov 83]

ECONOMIC TIES WITH TAIWAN--The Republic of China and South Africa have agreed to strengthen economic cooperation in the mining, computer software, and motor spares industries. The agreement was reached at the sixth conference on economic and technical cooperation between the two countries being held in Taipei. An 18-member South African mission led by the minister of industries, trade, and tourism, Mr David de Villiers is attending the 4-day meeting which started on Monday. Another subject for discussion at the meeting has been the possibility of South Africa lifting import restrictions on Taiwanese textiles and footwear. Trade between the two countries amounted to more than 400 million rand in the first 10 months of this year, with the Republic of China exporting mainly electronic and plastic products in return for agricultural produce. Dr de Villiers has also met the prime minister of the Republic of China, Mr Sun Yun-Hsuan. [Text] [MB160821 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 16 Nov 83]

BLACK CONTRIBUTIONS TO GOVERNMENT URGED--The minister of cooperation and development, Dr Koornhord, says political and administrative systems devised in the past by blacks have been deemed suitable for inclusion in the present system of government. Speaking at the inauguration of the (Middle Lethebe) Dam in Gazankulu, he said that because of this, today's black leaders and thinkers could make constructive contributions to the development of government systems of the future. The answer would have to be sought somewhere between the government's concept of confederation and the federal concept held by black political thinkers. His government believed that political solutions could be found only through consensus, and consensus was possible only after discussion. [Text] [MB161438 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 16 Nov 83]

**CAPTURED EXPLOSIVES DETONATED--PIETERMARITZBURG--**Security police in Pietermaritzburg detonated several kilograms of explosives in a remote quarry outside the city yesterday, a police spokesman said. The spokesman said the explosives and a number of detonators were of Soviet origin--many of the devices were still in their original Russian-marked wrappings. The explosives, both plastic and TNT, were recently recovered in several caches in and around Pietermaritzburg. Several types of the explosives devices seized have been sent to Pretoria for analysis, the spokesman said. The raids on the caches followed the arrest of a man outside a Pietermaritzburg hotel during the recent referendum campaign. He was carrying a newspaper-wrapped parcel found to contain an explosive device--later described as a demolition bomb--which had been primed and was ready to explode.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Nov 83 p 11]

**GAS SCRUBBING PLANT--A PEABODY HOLMES** gas scrubbing plant for removing sulphur dioxide ( $SO_2$ ) and fine SLR dust from a furnace gas stream, was recently commissioned for a major Base Metal refinery outside Rustenburg, BY MAGCENT--the Bedfordview--based chemical engineering company. The plant, was designed, manufactured erected and commissioned on a turnkey basis which included the scrubber and stack and all tanks, pumps etc. Not only does the unit clean the exit gas of  $SO_2$  to meet local pollution authority regulations, but it also acts as a dust scrubber during ore smelting in the electric arc furnace and in the lancing process. An unusual but versatile feature of the gas scrubbing plant is its ability to handle normal operations, and surge loads 10 times those experienced during normal operation. This was made possible by a close study of gas volume rates and pressure drop parameters to enable, for example, the suction fan to handle a very large operating range without experiencing stall conditions. A further of the 4stage impingement plate scrubber is the low pressure loss per stage, resulting in lower operating costs when compared to conventional gas scrubbing plant. Magcent's plant was operative within six months of the contract being awarded. The company is the sole South African licensee for Peabody Holmes gas scrubbing plant and equipment. It is also responsible on the marketing and building of plants utilising the Holmes Stretford  $H_2S$  Removal process and other gas cleaning technologies. [Text] [Johannesburg ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT in English Sep 83 p 15]

**LETHABO ASH CONVEYOR--Escom** has awarded a R13 million contract to Mechaniplan (Pty) Limited, a member of the Concor Group, for the Ash Conveyor Installation at Lethabo Power Station. The initial portion of the contract comprises the overland conveyor systems carrying ash from the power station to the ash dumping system, as well as sections of the conveyors within the station. This part of the contract is to be completed by the end of February 1985. Five further phases of the project are included and the ash conveyors are to be extended to serve each boiler unit as they are completed. The final phase will only be completed at the end of 1988. Mechaniplan will handle all mechanical and structural aspects of the conveyor system including design, manufacture, erection and commissioning, as well as the associated electrical safety and protection systems. [Text] [Johannesburg ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT in English Sep 83 p 17]

**COALSCAN ASH ANALYSIS SYSTEM**--Process Control Instrumentation (Pty) Ltd., of Johannesburg, have recently obtained the exclusive agency for the MCI Coalscan Ash monitoring system. Coalscan is a fully automated system for the continuous analysis of ash in raw or processed coal streams. The system can accommodate a nominal coal feed rate of up to 10 tons/h with a maximum lump size of 5 cm. Coalscan is claimed to be highly accurate, normally 0.5 percent ash and one standard deviation. According to Process Control Instrumentation, Coalscan is an entirely new approach to ash analysis permitting online coal sampling during a production process. Its importance lies in the fact that suppliers and users of coal can now check far more accurately the calorific value of the product they are selling or using, and in the case of the user, it ensures that he is not paying for lower heat output coal than he expected. From the seller's point of view, the Coalscan enables him to market precisely, coal with a guaranteed calorific value. [Text] [Johannesburg ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT in English Sep 83 p 17]

**POWERS TRANSFERRED TO HEUNIS**--CERTAIN functions and powers regarding local government and provincial affairs and other constitutional matters have been transferred from the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, to the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis. The relevant Acts and sections of Acts which have been reassigned as a result of an investigation undertaken by the Commission for Administration, will be published in the Government Gazette today, according to a statement from Mr Heunis' office in Pretoria yesterday. Regarding local government affairs, it said the Government had accepted in principle in its constitutional guidelines the President's Council's recommendation that a "Department for Local Government" be established at central government level to accept overall responsibility for such affairs. "Instead of creating such a department, the responsibility for the overall planning, co-ordination, development and control over local authorities for Whites, Coloureds and Indians has formally been allocated to the department," the statement said.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Nov 83 p 4]

**SA-TAIWAN MEDICAL SPECIALISTS**--TAIPEI.--Dr Nel van der Merwe, the Minister of Health and Welfare indicated in Taipei yesterday that exchanges of medical specialists and training programmes would be the major focus in future medical cooperation between Taiwan and South Africa. Dr Van der Merwe met officials of the Department of Health and exchanged opinions with them on medical cooperation between the two nations. The meeting was chaired by the Department's Director-General, Mr Hsu Tzu-Chiu. The Taiwan Government has sent some doctors and medical personnel to South Africa for training but the language problem was a major obstacle in learning. South Africa will send medical specialists in kidney transplants, the cardiac catheterising technique, and nuclear medicine to Taiwan next June or July, the Minister said. The efforts are to upgrade the level of medical research in Taiwan, he added. Dr Van der Merwe and his wife are due to leave Taiwan today.--Sapa-Cna. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Nov 83 p 13]

**NATAL STRIKE ENDS**--NEWCASTLE.--Work returned to normal last night at the Defy Industries plant at Newcastle after about 1 000 workers downed tools to protest against the retrenchment of three shop stewards who were among about 240 workers retrenched. Workers downed tools at noon on Tuesday and requested that the shop stewards be reinstated. Negotiations were held on Wednesday and Defy decided to withdraw the retrenchment of the shop stewards.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Nov 83 p 18]

## TANZANIA, USSR SIGN CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PACT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 Nov 83 p 3

[Text]

TANZANIA and the Soviet Union yesterday signed a two-year cultural and scientific co-operation agreement under which Soviet doctors, teachers and other specialists will come to work in Tanzania.

Under the pact, Tanzania will send to the Soviet Union students to pursue courses in higher educational institutions, technical colleges and cultural institutions.

The agreement was signed at the Ministry of Information and Culture by the Principal Secretary in the Ministry, Ndugu Gaudiose Tibakweitira, and the Soviet Ambassador to Tanzania, Ndugu Yuri Youkalov.

The two countries will also exchange delegations between the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the Tanzania National Research Council to acquaint officials of the two national institutions with scientific establishment and organisation of scientific research in each other's country.

The research institutions will explore further fields of co-operation between them and arrange a programme to exchange scientific and technological information.

Under the agreement, the Soviet Union will send at least 40 consultant doctors and medical specialists to work on contract in Tanzanian hospitals for two to three years.

The Soviet teachers will be posted in the country's institutions of higher learning while 70 Tanzanian students will pursue different courses in the Soviet Union.

Of the 70 students, 15 candidates will take post-graduate courses for scientific and pedagogical training while ten scholarships will be destined for projects of the Soviet-Tanzania co-operation, including the Mbeya Technical College.

Tanzania will also send four students for full course of cultural and art studies in the Soviet Union.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, Ndugu Tibakweitira said that the signing of the protocol for 1983-84 marked another milestone in consolidating friendship and co-operation between the two countries.

He pledged Tanzania's commitment to the successful implementation of the agreement and said Tanzania was looking forward to further co-operation with the Soviet Union.

Ndugu Youkalov said his country was pleased with the negotiations which led to the signing of the protocol, adding that the Soviet Union was looking forward to put the agreement into practice.

He said the Soviet Union would take all necessary steps to see that the agreement was implemented.

# CANADA PRESENTS ALUMINUM SLABS TO ALAF IN DAR ES SALAAM

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 Nov 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

CANADA yesterday presented 500 tonnes of aluminium slabs worth 7.5m/- to the Aluminium Africa Limited (ALAF) in Dar es Salaam being the last consignment of an 89m/- Canadian commodity grant.

The Canadian High Commissioner to Tanzania, Mr. Karl Johansen, presented the consignment at the plant on Pugu Road in the city.

A Press statement released yesterday by the High Commission said Canada had been supplying the firm with aluminium slabs since 1979 through a major commodity grant designed to help Tanzania overcome its foreign currency problems.

The company is a beneficiary to such a grant in a six-year programme which ends in 1985. ALAF has so far received 7,830.902 tonnes worth about 155m/-.

According to the plant's Senior Foreman, Ndugu P. Kimicho, the 500 tonnes would last for about ten days. But he pointed out that the company did not depend entirely on grants.

Canada and Tanzania are negotiating a one year commodity grant and it is expected that an agreement should be reached for another shipment of aluminium slabs

in March next year.

ALAF is the only company in the country that makes aluminium circles from which cooking pots are made. The company also makes other utensils, roofing materials, vehicle body building materials, and the lining of tea chests.

The company also exports aluminium products to neighbouring countries, mainly Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Kenya, Rwanda and Mauritius.



# TRADITIONAL GROUPS URGED TO GUARD AGAINST ECONOMIC SABOTEURS

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 13 Nov 83 p 1

[Article by John Mwaimu]

[Text]

THE CCM Secretary-General, Ndugu Rashidi Kawawa, has urged traditional groups — *Sungusungu* and *Wasalama* — to be vigilant against people bent on sabotaging the country's economy.

Speaking to hundreds of *Wasalama* at Isaka Station in Kahama District, Shinyanga Region, yesterday, Ndugu Kawawa cautioned against what he described as corrupt elements used by Tanzania's enemies to disrupt the country's industrial, transport and communications systems.

Ndugu Kawawa gave examples of the Tanga Fertilizer Company, Wazo Hill Cement factory in Dar es Salaam and Mwatex in Mwanza, which, he said, had been idle for more than three months because "enemies of socialism have ripped some parts of the machinery".

Ndugu Kawawa said in view of such acts of sabotage it was the duty of every citizen to be vigilant.

He also directed Party branches at TRC stations to make sure their workers got all the necessary needs for their living.

It was the duty of the Party to see that workers staying at stations which were far from shops and villages got their allocations of foodstuffs and other necessities from nearby RTCs or National Milling Corporation branches.

The Secretary-General, who arrived in Shinyanga yesterday on the fourth day of his Central Line tour, will today meet TRC workers of Shinyanga before proceeding to Malampaka for another stopover on his way to Mwanza.

CSO: 3400/291



## TES REPORTEDLY RELUCTANT TO BUY LOCALLY MADE RULERS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 14 Nov 83 p 3

[Article by Ernest Ambali]

[Text]

THE Party in Arusha District has expressed concern over what it called reluctance of the Tanzania Elimu Supplies (TES) to buy the locally made wooden rulers and other educational requisites from the Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) estate in Arusha Region.

The Arusha District Party Chairman, Ndugu Issa Ramadhan, told about 100 journalists who visited the six-year old industrial estate that items made by the eleven small industries in the estate had a ready market in the country except rulers which are piled up in its godown.

He told the journalists, drawn from the Tanzania Mainland and the Isles, that TES imported rulers from India in 1978 to last for about five years though it knew that the Meru Wood Products Limited, one of the eleven small scale industries, was manufacturing high quality wooden rulers.

"The rulers we make here are piled up because they have no market. TES is not willing to buy for schools in the country because it has a stock of rulers to last five

years", Ndugu Ramadhani said.

One of the high ranking officials of the ruler manufacturing firm and the Estate Manager, Ndugu P.M. Magesa, told the *Daily News* later that school supplies manufactured by the Meru Wood Products were piled up in the godown. The total value of the products was estimated at 300,000/-.

The school supplies manufacturing firm was established through a Swedish aid to develop small industries in the country.

Burundi had indicated sometime ago that it was interested in buying the rulers and asked for samples which, according to the officials, were flown in two lots by Air Tanzania Corporation (ATC) to Bujumbura. Unfortunately the prospective buyers did not receive the samples. ATC conceded that it lost the samples, the officials alleged.

The journalists, who are in Arusha attending an eight-day seminar, also visited the Kilimanjaro Textile Mill (KILTEX). They will this morning tour the Lake Manyara game park.

## SOKOINE TELLS ARDHI TO EXPAND TRAINING OF LAND, WATER EXPERTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 14 Nov 83 p 1

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Ndugu Edward Sokoine, has directed the Ardhi Institute in Dar es Salaam to expand and increase its training of land and water experts in order to improve agriculture and land management.

Ndugu Sokoine gave the directive at the weekend when officiating at the Institute's 10th graduation ceremony, at which 154 graduands completed courses in several fields including land survey and water resources technology.

He said the Institute could play a positive role in surveying the villages to enable them use land properly. Most of the 8,000 villages in the country had not had their land surveyed, he said.

At present, he said, the need for surveying such land assumed even greater importance as the nation prepared itself for the new policy on livestock and crop production and the implementation of the human resources deployment programme.

He said agriculture and livestock keeping methods in many villages were still very old and the habits of setting forest fires and deforestation were continuing at alarming rates.

Poor land usage which had

frequently caused landslides, the indiscriminate felling of trees and forest fires had to be stopped, he said.

Speaking on construction and improvement of houses in the country, Ndugu Sokoine said the Institute should be at the forefront in teaching the people how to use available materials to make good houses for themselves.

He said the habit of regarding good houses as those built with cement and tinned roofs only should also be stopped.

Ndugu Sokoine praised the efforts made by villagers in Ruvuma, Mbeya, Rukwa and Iringa regions in building good houses by using burnt bricks and called on other regions to emulate them.

He said the shortage of urban plots for house construction had created a problem and encouraged bribery. He, therefore, called on the Institute to expand its Land Survey course in order to increase land surveyors.

He said the country would need 7,580 experts from the Institute by the year 2,000 but until now, ten years after its inception, only 920 such experts had graduated from the Institute.

# STAMICO RELEASES REVISED QUOTAS FOR SALT DISTRIBUTION TO REGIONS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 Nov 83 p 3

[Article by Valerie Mrema]

[Excerpt]

REVISED quotas for salt distribution to regions for the period up to June, 1984 have been released by the State Mining Corporation (STAMICO)

According to the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Minerals, Ndugu Samwel Lwakatare, the new quotas are

based on population and ensure that each region will be adequately supplied with the item.

He said regions close to the Uvinza Salt Mines would be supplied with salt from the mines which will also provide a limited amount for export to neighbouring countries.

Ndugu Lwakatare said the Dar es Salaam Regional Trading Company (RTC) has been given a special allocation of 900 tonnes this month, which is about 300 tonnes above the new quota.

He said this was aimed at controlling the current shortage of salt in the city and the extra population of visitors. Industries have been allocated separate quotas, he added.

Ndugu Lwakatare said arrangements have been made with the Bank of Tanzania to ensure that any salt shortfall on projected local production would be covered by imports.

The new monthly quotas to the RTCs which become effective this month are as follows:— Arusha and Dodoma will each receive 400 tonnes while Dar es Salaam will receive 620 tonnes.

Coast, Rukwá and Tanga will each receive 200 tonnes while Kilimanjaro and Iringa will each get 370 tonnes. Zanzibar and Pemba will receive a total of 230 tonnes and so is Ruvuma.

Others are Kigoma — 260 tonnes, Mara — 290 tonnes, Mbeya — 430 tonnes, Morogoro — 380 tonnes, Mwanza — 580 tonnes, Shinyanga — 560 tonnes, Singida — 250 tonnes, Tabora — 360 tonnes and Kagera — 400 tonnes.

Mtwara will receive only 130 tonnes while Lindi is supposed to be self-sufficient in the commodity.

CsO: 3400/291

## BRIEFS

PRC MEDICAL ASSISTANCE--THE Government of the People's Republic of China, will grant medicines, medical instruments and dressing materials worth approximately 620,000/- to Tanzania, a Chinese Embassy official said in a statement in Dar es Salaam yesterday. The assistance is part of the implementation of an agreement between the two countries signed in Dar es Salaam recently. The grant is expected to help Chinese doctors in the country perform to the best of their ability. Chinese medical personnel have been extending their services in the country since 1963. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 14 Nov 83 p 1]

CSO: 3400/291

REPORTER TALKS ABOUT SANKARA REVOLUTION WITH PEOPLE AT RO RALLY

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAINE in French No 797, 23 Sep 83 p 12

[Text] CARREFOUR AFRICAINE took advantage of the demonstrations of support for the CNR [National Council of the Revolution], which took place on Thursday, 15 September 1983, at Po, to gather the opinions of the inhabitants of Po on the events of 17 May and the revolution.

What do they call the inhabitants of Po? This was our first question to a group of young students lost in the immense crowd who were waiting for the beginning of the demonstrations in support of the CNR. One of them replied pleasantly, "They call us poets." "I think it is more likely potters," I replied to him. After a few laughs, a second one said, "Actually at the present time one could call us potters, because we are the potters of the revolution." And all of Po people (old men, young people, children, women and men) have this feeling of pride at being among the first links of the chain of the revolution. "We have always been revolutionaries, even while being ignorant of 4 August. We showed it on 17 May and 4 August proved us right."

With regard to 17 May we wanted to know what was the morale of Po at that moment. In a general way the "poets" were profoundly disgusted on 17 May. For example, an old man replied to us as follows: "My children, the Kassena have a proverb which says that when your water jug is broken on your head, you consent to taking a bath. We have always idolized Lieutenant Sankara in those days and we still carry, and will always carry Captain Sankara in our hearts. So we could only be affected by his fall. You should understand that his fall on 17 May was our own fall. For that our morale is not to be described. It is obvious."

Amidou Zoulabou poured out his heart in the following words: "On 17 May, just as for the other true Voltans, the sky fell on us. A spike of millet was about to ripen when suddenly it was torn up on one sad day in May; and it hurt all the more that it was not a natural disaster which destroyed it, but a man, an enemy."

Bougasse Yaguibou: "In my whole life I never wept as much as on 17 May. As you have confirmed, there were lamentations all over Po. Luckily they overcame their discouragement to take action."

Actually we wanted to know whether, like part of the population of Ouagadougou, the inhabitants of Po did something concrete for the liberation of Captain Sankara. There were two types of answers to this question: those of older people and those of the youth. The former claimed to have acted behind the scenes, as is evidenced by the words of Mahama Bilgo: "At Po we did something. But it is a secret which may not be divulged. I would do wrong both to ourselves and to the guardians (or ancestors) of Po by revealing to you our secret. All you have to know is that we acted." As for the latter, they emphasize having supported the commandos morally during the resistance--a support which was indispensable to them, they added. "At that moment," replied a youth, "we were confused with the commandos; everyone had become a commando in his own way. After 17 May our friend Sankara was meanwhile taken to Po for negotiations. We cheered him, and we even carried him on our shoulders and shouted at our enemies: Long live Captain Sankara! They were seething with anger, but they couldn't do anything about it, and then at that moment it was a risk for Po to elevate Comrade Captain Sankara."

"Since you maintain that Po is the bulwark of the revolution, you should be able to define the revolution better than anyone." To this question the replies were extremely varied. For some (particularly those who can neither read nor write) the revolution is synonymous with public works of common interest or development. For others the revolution is getting rid of the dictatorial leaders so that everyone may henceforth participate in the management of the affairs of the country. Among the many definitions one held our attention, that of A. Zoulabou, who defined the revolution as follows: "Two men are linked by friendship, and their property is owned in common, but one thinks that he is more sly and uses the assets without the other knowing it. The son of the latter confirms the injustice and advises his father to claim his part of the property. The father remains passive. The child can no longer stand it. He becomes angry and takes away all the property for the good of everyone."

In any case, the inhabitants of Po are enigmatic. They use many allegories, but do they really have poetry in their blood?

In any case the people of Po speak of the revolution with such conviction that it is difficult to challenge their role as "the potters of the revolution." After our conversation, and as a way of saying goodbye, the inhabitants of Po sang a song which the commandos customarily sing. Here it is.

"Sankara is no fool, Gassegalo; that is why God blesses him, Gassegalo. The commando is no coward, Gassegalo. That is why he works, Gassegalo."

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